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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



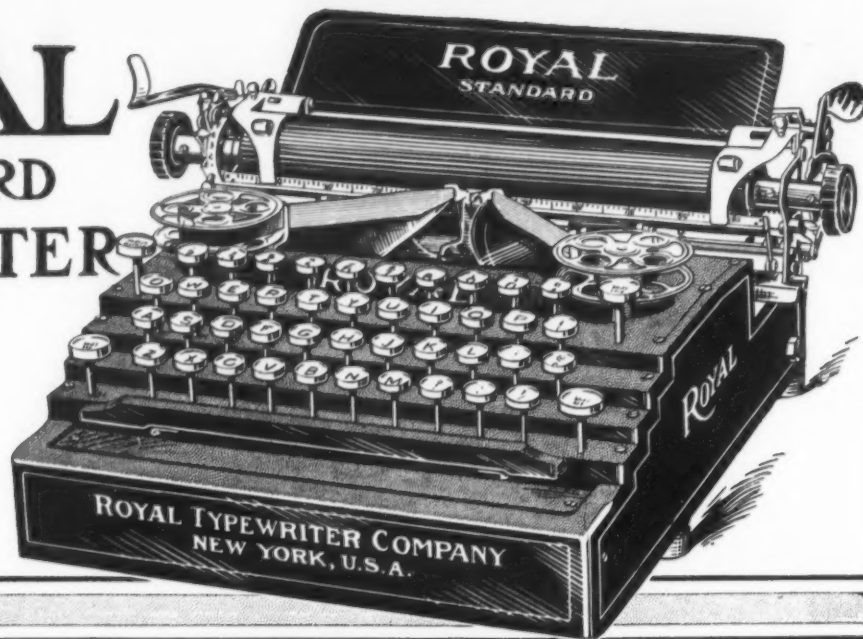
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By James Montgomery Flagg



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No. 2854

A Workingman's Day of Rest.

WITHOUT noise or excitement, President Taft has brought about a situation by which one day's rest each week is given to approximately thirteen thousand employes of the United States Steel Corporation, who had been working seven days a week. Some time ago some of the labor leaders asked the President to make an investigation of conditions in the steel industry, and as a result of this investigation the Steel Corporation has given the order to which we refer. No publicity has attended this matter, as the President preferred that the investigation should be quietly conducted. It has now borne its excellent fruit, and it is hoped that in every other great industry where workingmen are deprived of their day of rest the good example shown by the Steel Corporation, under the inspiring influence of President Taft, may be promptly followed. It is interesting to note also that on March 20th a new order stopping all unnecessary Sunday work went into effect in the great plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, the largest subsidiary of the Steel Corporation. Immediately there was an increased attendance in the churches of the Monongahela valley. No one was compelled to observe in that way the newly granted day of rest, but the workingmen simply took that advantage of their opportunity. As closing down altogether on Sunday is a better plan for the steel company than a couple of days' operation every week with half a force, so we believe it will be not only in harmony with religion, but wisest also from an economic standpoint, to make labor's day of rest coincide with the Christian day of worship.

At the Day of Rest Conference held in New York recently, representatives were present from twenty-five religious, reform, temperance, social and labor union bodies. That so many organizations, so diverse in their aims, could meet in a harmonious conference is significant. The main object was to defend the right of every man who works to have one day of rest in seven, and not even by the representatives of the church was the religious side of the question emphasized. Yet John Mitchell took occasion to say, lest church leaders should be misled, that what labor desired was not particularly a Sunday free from work; it would be as well content, he thought, with any other day in the week, and, when it got any other day, would then make no objection to working upon Sunday. Now when Mr. Mitchell says labor doesn't care what day is allowed, he invites the economist and sociologist, as well as the churchman, to do a little missionary work among trade unions.

The church may well say that in the beginning the day of rest was made to coincide with the day of worship, and until some good and sufficient reason can be shown why they should be sundered they should remain united. Economists and sociologists may say, too, that days of rest hit upon in haphazard fashion lack the convenience and the cumulative benefits that come from having the whole world, as far as possible, rest upon the same day. Just as it would be absurd to have Independence Day or Labor Day or any other legal holiday observed on a half dozen different days by as many different parties or classes, so it would be the height of folly in the concerted movement for a day of rest to strive for any other day than the one hallowed by religion.

That a certain amount of work will always have to be done on Sunday goes without saying. But those who have thus to work should be given some other day, and an equitable distribution of necessary Sunday work should be made among all such workers, giving to all who labor at least an occasional Sunday off. This is not an argument for the "Puritanical Sabbath," so called. And in deciding just how the universal day of rest should be observed, we can do no better than remember the words of the world's greatest religious Teacher, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

Is Religion Declining?

THERE has been no great falling off in the sales of newspapers since Bishop Whitehead, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of western Pennsylvania, put a ban upon them during Lent. If newspapers are so bad as to deserve suppression during Lent, they ought to be suppressed the rest of the year. To be fair to the bishop, this is what he is quoted as having said: "I would advise you to do without the newspapers for a time, to replace their scandals and their masses of ill-assorted information with edifying works." To tell people to try to get along without the printed scandals of every day is good advice, and this might well be a year-around aim instead of a forty-day mortification. And by careful choice in the papers one reads, and by discrimination in what one reads in these same papers, this might be done. Contrast with this an incident in Austria. A grocerwoman who had bought a quantity of old newspapers to wrap her wares in found among them some outer sheets of a Jesuit organ, the

Messenger of the Heart of Jesus, on which various religious illustrations were printed, and these she used with the others. On the charge of "ridiculing an institution of the Catholic Church," the woman was condemned to seven days' imprisonment and one day's fasting. On appeal to the Polish section of the Vienna Supreme Court of Cassation, the sentence of the lower court was confirmed. The mercy of the court seems to have been shown in not making the sentence one day's imprisonment and seven days' fasting.

Another religious happening of some interest has been the controversy raised in Germany, by Professor Drews, as to whether Jesus ever really lived or not. Germany is looked upon as a hotbed of rationalism, but when on a recent Sunday the leading Protestant organizations arranged a great mass meeting to protest against the heretical views of Professor Drews, hours before the time appointed the place of meeting, the Winter Circus, was stormed by a crowd of twenty thousand, only a fourth of whom could gain admittance. The fifteen thousand in the streets were addressed by various preachers. This meeting over, the crowds marched to the Royal Cathedral and petitioned the authorities to hold a special service there for the graphic evidence of unshaken faith which the day's events had evoked. Dr. Dryander, the Kaiser's chaplain, in an eloquent sermon thanked God for the splendid fury with which the capital of the empire had rejected Drews's theories. Faith is not dead, even in Germany.

Canada's Popular Anti-strike Law.

FRIENDLY settlements of labor disputes involving 57,000 workmen and effecting a saving in wages alone of more than \$3,500,000 are evidence that the Canadian industrial disputes act works. The act provides that it shall be illegal for employes of a public utility or a mine to strike or for the employers to order a lockout until the issue involved shall have been investigated by a board, on which each of the disputant bodies shall have a representative and which shall be headed by an impartial third. Should the board fail to effect an amicable settlement, it at once makes a public report, in which the issues are made known in plain language. After that, they may strike if they wish. In those stubborn cases where an agreement is difficult to reach, public opinion is relied upon to compel an equitable settlement. In this respect the Canadian law differs from the compulsory arbitration of New Zealand, where the findings of the arbiters are enforceable at law. Without this compulsory feature, however, the Canadian method works admirably, for in seventy-four of the eighty cases thus far, or ninety-five per cent., the workingmen were agreeable to accepting the findings of the board and did not strike afterward, though at perfect liberty to do so. At present the act applies only to industries in the nature of public utilities—railways, telegraphs, telephones, mines, etc.—but so popular has it become with both labor and capital that it is now proposed to extend it to other industries.

How long shall we have to wait before our own country grapples the strike evil and adopts some such method of dealing with it? Under a law similar to the Canadian act, the great Philadelphia street-car strike would have been practically impossible. After eight weary weeks of riot and bloodshed, it was at last called off, leaving the traction company and the strikers just where they were before it began, instead of having settled any real issue between the two. But the strike did accomplish certain definite things. It served to embitter the feelings of each class toward the other, it put a great city and its environs to needless inconvenience, it fomented a general spirit of lawlessness, it resulted in injuries to hundreds of people and death to scores. In addition to this, the traction strikers lost in wages \$450,000, the sympathetic strikers in the textile and other trades \$2,200,000, the Rapid Transit Company \$2,000,000, and other employers and business men generally \$12,000,000—a pretty costly experience in both human lives and in money. Could we ask for a more convincing plea for an anti-strike law than the record which this eight weeks' strike presents?

A Peacemaker's Death.

THE SUDDEN and unexpected death of King Edward VII. takes from the world one of its greatest peacemakers as well as one of the warmest friends of the United States. With a tact, judgment and diplomacy unmatched in his day, King Edward cemented the ties of friendship with all the other great nations of the world in a marvelous manner. When he entered upon his reign England was almost isolated. Before his death he had established with all the great countries of the world, including Japan, possibly excepting Germany, relations of peace and amity, so that England's posi-

tion, as far as its foreign relations were concerned, was almost impregnable. In history he may not live as one of the most brilliant statesmen of his time, but his reign will ever be dignified by his record as a conservative, practical and earnest advocate of peace. It is significant of the trend of the times that his successor assumes his great responsibilities with forebodings as to the future. King Edward died too soon.

The Plain Truth.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE students earned during vacation last year \$51,261, an increase of \$23,000 over 1908. Nearly four-fifths of this amount was earned independently of any assistance from the employment committee of the university. The young man who pays his own way through college must not only have ambition, but must match every grain of ambition with an equal amount of industry and hard work. He may not be able to dress so well nor to give as much time to college social life as his fellow students, but his more fortunate classmate is not likely to get quite so much out of the course or to excel him in appreciation of university culture. When its students earn over \$50,000 during the summer vacation it is a credit to the democratic spirit of any university.

THE SENTIMENT of the State of New York is clearly voiced by the Legislature in its refusal to ratify the Federal income tax amendment. Leader Merritt, of the State assembly, in replying to the argument in favor of the tax based on the assumption that "we can trust Congress," pertinently remarked that "the distinguished men who founded this government did not trust Congress, and there is no reason why we should trust Congress." Considering the raw and ridiculous legislation that Congress has fathered at times and the utter failure of the present Congress to dispose of matters of prime importance in a satisfactory way, the criticism of Mr. Merritt was abundantly justified. We congratulate the Legislature for maintaining the attitude of Governor Hughes on the income tax matter. It would be a great misfortune, as the Governor has shown, for the State to permit Congress to levy a tax that would operate to the detriment of our own commonwealth.

THAT able exponent of public opinion, the Boston *Globe*, declares that "trial by magazine is fast falling into deserved disrepute," and that the better class of the public who do independent thinking are sick of muck-raking and yellow journalism. Many evidences of the truth of this statement are to be found. Perhaps the best proof lies in the fact that publications which deal fairly with the great and perplexing political, social and economical questions are attracting not only the most wholesome class of readers, but also the best class of advertisers. LESLIE'S WEEKLY has long held its place as a conservative influence for good, seeking to give to every interest fair play and a square deal, seeking to tell the truth always without fear and never with regard to favor. As a result, its subscription list has shown the most phenomenal growth of any publication of its character, with a corresponding increase in its advertising patronage, all of which is most gratifying.

MAYOR GAYNOR is to be commended for his common-sense veto of the proposed ordinance requiring all foodstuffs placed in cold storage to be marked with the date of deposit. The object of the ordinance—the regulation of cold storage—is above criticism, but there is exceeding doubt as to this method of regulation being the wisest or best. The main question involved is not the length of the storage period. That will vary with different articles and with the difference in the condition of any particular article when received for storage. The important consideration is that food be fit for use when taken from cold storage and put on the market. This purpose, contends Mayor Gaynor, can best be served through inspection by the health department. With rigid inspection of this sort, there would be very little attempt on the part of managers of such establishments to put food on the market that will not pass muster. The high priest of the absurd and the extreme on almost every phase of the pure-food agitation—Dr. Wiley—would abolish, it appears, not only commercial storage of food products, but the family icebox as well. His proposition reminds us of the story of the Hindu who was shown, under a powerful microscope, a glass of water from the Ganges. He lost no faith in the sacred river because the lens revealed countless squirming creatures, but immediately proceeded to smash the microscope. So Dr. Wiley would outlaw cold storage and smash the family refrigerator. The undeniable and grave abuses of cold storage must not blind us to the fact that we have in it one of the blessings of modern times.

The Latest Portraits of England's New Royal Family



KING GEORGE V.

The second son of Edward VII., who succeeds to the throne. He was born in June 3d, 1865. When fourteen years old, he began a famous three years tour around the world as a lieutenant in the English navy. Upon the death of his older brother, Clarence, he became the center of interest in England as the Prince of Wales. The new king is reported to be of a democratic nature and very fond of the life of a country squire.

National News Association.



THE NEW QUEEN, VICTORIA MARY.

She was born at Kensington Palace, May 26th, 1867. The Queen is her husband's cousin, both on her father's and mother's side. Queen Victoria arranged, while the Princess Mary was a baby, for her marriage with the Duke of Clarence. Upon the latter's death it was planned for the young princess to marry Prince George. Thus from a baby she has been educated to be the Queen of England. She shares with the new King a strong preference for the domestic, rather than the public life.

National News Association.



THE KING AS AN ADMIRAL IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

King George owes his popularity with the English people to his democratic career as a British sailor. The adherents of a large English navy believe that they have a strong champion in King George.

Russell & Sons.



KING GEORGE AND HIS ROYAL FAMILY.

During the last five years, it has been necessary for the new King to relieve his father, King Edward, of much of the social and official work. It is reported, however, that the King, as the Prince of Wales, cared nothing for social life. He was very fond of riding, hunting, fishing and golf. He has spent all of the time he could take from his public duties with his family.

National News Association.



PRINCE EDWARD ALBERT, THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES.

He succeeds to the Duchy of Cornwall and to an income of \$400,000 a year. The latter will accumulate until he becomes of age, giving him an independent fortune of \$2,500,000.

Berner.

People Talked About



MELVILLE E. STONE,
The world's news gatherer
who warns Americans
of the menace
of Oriental
expansion.

“W”ESTERN-ERS,” says Melville E. Stone, “are not sufficiently mindful of the avidity with which Oriental nations have been absorbing the most practical benefits of our civilization. The peoples of the Caucasian race are not sufficiently mindful of the seriousness of it.” Those are the views of one of our most able interpreters of the public mind. Mr. Stone is general manager of the Associated Press, a world-wide organization that peeps into every nook and cranny of the world and tells plainly and uncompromisingly what it sees. He has just returned from a six months' trip around the world—returned just in time to be unanimously re-elected to his important post. He brings back a message of warning, indeed, for he finds the Orient in a state of unrest. “There is really no large field any more in Asia for American goods,” he says. “India is already manufacturing her coarse grades of cotton goods. The higher grades, owing to climate, Manchester alone can manufacture. On the Yang-tse River millions of dollars have also been invested in flour mills. Minneapolis can no longer compete with the cheapness with which Asia can grind her wheat.” Education is firing national ambition, and the old religious antagonism is disappearing—to give place to a common antagonism against Caucasians.

THE Rev. Father Charles Warren Currier, of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, has been selected by President Taft to represent the United States, the Smithsonian Institution and the Catholic University of America in the International Congress of Americanists, which meets at the Buenos Ayres exposition in Argentina. This congress is a body of scholars that meets every two years, alternately in the Eastern and Western hemispheres, to discuss matters of international interest and further the cause of civilization. Father Currier is widely known as a scholar.



MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.
She is starting a movement to teach women the fundamentals of business knowledge.

OUR “Grand Old Woman” again comes forward to help her sisters. Her latest activity is a movement which she is starting among Boston women to study applied economics, relating especially to the increased cost of living. She has decided that women are not able to cope with financial matters, and she wants to give them training. Women should understand credit, she holds, as applied to business methods, since so much of the trading of to-day is done on credit; and she thinks that women ought to know how far that principle is responsible for the increased cost of living. It is her belief that if this movement is successful, a great amount of the reproach laid at the doors of women for being unbusinesslike would be done away with. It is a worthy cause, indeed. Mrs. Howe is now eighty-one years old. Her life has been a notable one. Prior to the Civil War, she was an ardent anti-slavery worker. Then she was active in woman suffrage, prison reform, international arbitration. Her great hymn, “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” has been and is a source of national inspiration.



GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.
He has built more miles of railroad than any other living man.
Robb.

SOLDIER and master railroad builder! What more imposing titles? Fighter among men and conqueror of a wilderness! General Grenville M. Dodge, with General Daniel E. Sickles, is one of the two surviving corps commanders of the Civil War. He is, too, the builder of more miles of railway than any other living man. He was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1831, and was educated at Norwich University, in Vermont. He became a civil engineer on Western railroads. In 1861 he entered the war as colonel of the Fourth Iowa Infantry. The next year found him brigadier-general, then major general of volunteers. He went to work as chief engineer of the Union Pacific lines in 1866. President Lincoln so appreciated his genius that he called General Dodge to the task of reconstructing the Union Pacific. He subsequently became chief engineer of the Texas and Pacific. From 1867 to 1869 he represented an Iowa district in Congress.

Then he succeeded General William T. Sherman as president of the Army of the Tennessee. Later he was made commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1898 he was appointed chief of the President's commission to inquire into the conduct of the war with Spain. He is an active citizen yet, for all his seventy-nine years.

FRANCE evidently thought that when she was confiscating the Catholic churches and church property she was laying a magnificent tribute at the feet of her “Goddess of Reason.” It seems, however, that those who engineered the confiscation are not likely to get off without burning their fingers. They have already excited considerable interest throughout the religious world, from the fact that one of their number is to be dragged to the



THE MAN WHO SOLD A TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR CHURCH FOR FORTY CENTS.

Monsieur Duez (at center), the liquidator of French church property, who has been arrested for misappropriation of more than two million dollars, in the custody of officers.
Copyright by Charles Trampus, Paris.

tribunal of justice on a charge of embezzling funds collected from the sale of ecclesiastical possessions. Monsieur Duez, the former chief liquidator of French church properties, has been indicted for forgery and breach of confidence in connection with the disappearance of more than two million dollars of funds. Our American “malefactors of great wealth,” if there are such things, are surely amateurs beside Monsieur Duez. He conceived the brilliant idea of selling churches at a low price to an association of which he was a member. This association rented the buildings out and took the profit. One church, which was valued at two hundred thousand dollars, was sold by the liquidator for two francs, or forty cents. It was rented out by the association to a wholesale tailor at the rate of two thousand dollars a year, monsieur and his friends, of course, collecting the profits. It is the opinion in France that Monsieur Duez is about to “get his.” He is now in custody. His trial will prove a sensational one. The “Goddess of Reason” will no doubt watch over her devotee.

MARSHALL M. KIRKMAN, who was retired on a pension by the Northwestern Railroad after fifty-one years of service, has been second vice-president of the road for twenty years. He is the author of “The Science of Railways,” in twelve volumes, of several other books on railway subjects, and of two novels.

IT IS just seventy-four years since the last desperate battle in the Lone Star State decided the independence of the largest of the units that make up our national entity. Texans speak reverently of San Jacinto. It was there that the battle was fought—and decided, in April, 1836. Two men out of all that patriotic host, who fought for what was then their little nation, are alive to-day to tell of it. They are W. P. Zuber and Alphonse Steele. They are all that remain of Sam Houston's army. Texans revere these two men. They were makers of her history. They are old now—very old—but their tales of the younger days are chapters from the annals of Texas.



THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.
W. P. Zuber (left) and Alphonse Steele (right), taken on the battlefield seventy-four years after the battle.

JUST now many of Pittsburgh's citizens are smiling at the remarkable resemblance of Thomas J. Morely to President Taft. Mr. Morely is also a notable force for law and order—in a more limited field. He is desk sergeant at the Central Police Station, in the Smoky City. The President's attention was first called to the fact that he had a double by a friend who mailed him a picture of the police sergeant wearing a frock coat and silk hat. Mr. Taft was so amazed at the likeness to himself that he immediately wrote back, “I want to meet Mr. Morely when I come to Pittsburgh, and be sure there is a seat reserved alongside of the seat I am to occupy at the ball game, and also at the evening banquet.” Now, the police sergeant prides himself on a sense of the fitness of things. He doesn't feel that his resemblance to the nation's chief entitles him to “hobnobbery.” His answer, on refusing an invitation to be present at a banquet to be given to Mr. Taft, was, “It is a raw thing to be asked questions about yourself because you happen to be something like a great man. I don't want to be worried by foolish people poking foolish questions at me, nor do I want to embarrass Mr. Taft by going to the dinner.”



THOMAS J. MORELY,
A Pittsburgh police sergeant whose resemblance to President Taft has caused him much embarrassment.

THE INTENSELY interesting memoirs of the late Senator Thomas Platt, now being published by the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, have attracted marked attention. The Senator was one of the most picturesque and forceful figures in American politics, and his candid autobiography, giving the extraordinary inside facts of notable political events, is a literary disclosure of much significance. It was largely through the instrumentality of Louis Lang, the well-known New York newspaper man, that this unique document was brought to light. The counterpart of these memoirs, it is reported, has not been printed since Talleyrand's famous recollections. They are documents of national value.

COLUMBIA is the one university where the student cannot say, “We could run things better than ‘Prexy.’” You see, “Prexy”—or Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler—is letting them show just what they can do. He is open to suggestions from the meekest freshman to the most pompous senior. He has written to each student in the academic department, asking for “tips” on the work. Of course “tips” was not the word used. Dr. Butler has always been known as somewhat of a “czar” by Columbia men, and his seeming eagerness to drink of their nectar of wisdom is so out of line with his former habit of disregarding their valued suggestions that the invitation has become a more important topic of conversation than athletics or “exams.” One ambitious freshman has announced a plan for doing away with “exams”—it is doubtful, though, whether he will submit it to “Prexy,” for he hasn't hit on a substitute for the tests. There is no doubt, though, but that Dr. Butler knows what he is about. His reputation is that of a hard-headed, practical man of affairs, a scholar and an executive of surpassing ability, and with an amazing capacity for work.



DR. NICHOLAS M. BUTLER,
The college president who invites undergraduates to tell him how to run things.

HARVARD must be maintaining a hot-house for infant prodigies. What a bewildering array of abnormal adolescents she does harbor! Now comes another—an orator, a debater. We have seen the linguist and the mathematical wonder and the aeronaut and the—nay, space does not permit. But this is the latest one—A. A. Berle, Jr. He is fourteen years old, and the youngest debater who ever represented a great university. He exhibited his mettle first against Harvard's dearest foe, Yale. Rather an odd sight to see a little five-footer in knickerbockers throwing out forensic bombs at a six-foot, deep-throated Goliath of the forum! Then, too, the six-footer may feel rather lowered in dignity to be served with some red-hot arguments by a “kid.” Of course we are not making wagers, but if we did bet, we know a good sporting proposition in which a colt might be the favorite. He showed Yale; now he is out for more collegiate scalps.



A. A. BERLE, JR.
This fourteen-year-old orator is the youngest debater who has ever represented a university.
Merrill.

What Is Going On at Washington

A FIVE-MINUTE CHAT ON SIGNIFICANT AFFAIRS FROM THE LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, MUNSEY BUILDING



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th, 1910.
HILE the insurgents—"progressive Republicans," they call themselves—are snapping at the air and howling criticism at the administration, President Taft is quietly rounding out one of the most businesslike executive terms this country has had. He cut \$92,000,000 from the department estimates at a stroke, and so well did he prepare the measures which had to go before Congress

that never in its history has that body been so far ahead of its schedule. His accomplishments—and they are too numerous to record here at this time—have not been accompanied by the beating of the big bass drum.

With his characteristic business foresight, the President now comes along at exactly the right time with the plans for the fortification of the great Panama Canal. As usual, he has seen to it that all the details are mastered, and the proposition is in such exemplary shape that work may begin immediately upon the granting of the required appropriation. President Taft explained that it was not practicable to submit plans and estimates for the fortification of the canal at the time when the estimates for the annual canal construction were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, because it was necessary for the board of officers of the army and navy, appointed by the President to consider the subject, to visit the isthmus before deciding the place and extent and cost of fortifications needed.

Mr. Taft called attention to the Spooner act, approved in 1902, which states that "the President * * * shall also cause to be constructed such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal, and make such provisions for the defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors." Accordingly the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hilles, submitted to Congress estimates of the cost, the total being upward of \$14,000,000. An appropriation of \$4,000,000 was asked for immediately. Mr. Hilles pointed out that if the appropriation could be put through, the fortifications might be completed within four years.

When Uncle Sam plans anything of this sort he is pretty close-mouthed about it, and it is doubtful if anybody save the President and those most directly

concerned knows exactly where the guns, mine defenses, fire control stations, ammunition stores or other principal accessories will be placed. Inquirers were referred to Brigadier-General Arthur Murray, chief of the Coast Artillery, United States army; but it is needless to remark that very little official information was given out on the subject.

It was learned, however, that a feature of the batteries would be the installation of new-style mortars, which will carry projectiles nearly ten miles to sea, and then explode, bomb fashion, as they crash downward into the ships of the enemy. The present style of projectile used by the United States army weighs one thousand pounds and has an effective

the Isthmian Canal Commission in Washington, said that he had not heard anything of the supposed trouble. If it had been important, he said, he undoubtedly would have been notified by cable. One of the isthmian officials pointed out that where the "buckling" is supposed to have taken place, according to the report for March of this year, is two-thirds rock, which would make such a thing almost an impossibility. The size of Culebra Cut is always interesting when the calculator recalls that it is nearly five miles long, something close to two hundred feet deep, with a bottom width of three hundred feet, and a top opening of twice that. Friends of the lock canal are the most attentive listeners to the story of the "buckling" up, for, they say, if the bottom "humps" up under this weight, what would be the result if the canal was dug eighty-five feet deeper, as the sea type required?

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that the recent press dispatches with regard to the damage to crops by the recent frost have been greatly magnified.

"We have no definite reports on the subject," said "Uncle Jimmy," "but our conclusion is that the damage has been very much overestimated. Cotton in the northern part of the belt, for instance, had hardly been in the ground long enough to be injured."

Professor Willis L. Moore, of the Weather Bureau, was of the same opinion as Secretary Wilson. He said that he believed the damage was nothing like as heavy as first reported. An official of the Bureau of Plant Industry said that no doubt in Texas and Louisiana the cotton would have to be replanted, but the reported damage in South Carolina had been greatly exaggerated, and there was little injury to cotton in North Carolina. Northern Georgia and northern Alabama appeared to be pretty badly frostridden, with practically the same condition in northern Mississippi. In fact, there was a killing frost as far south as Alexandria, La., a trifle over a hundred miles from the coast. The peach crop was not ruined in Texas. Officials in the Agricultural Department said that any planter who put his seed out early did it at his own risk. One report from Louisiana stated that planters there had lost heavily by frost, because government officials had urged them to plant early to avoid the boll weevil ravages. The advice of the agricultural experts is to plant as early as is safe from frost.

ROBERT D. HEINL.



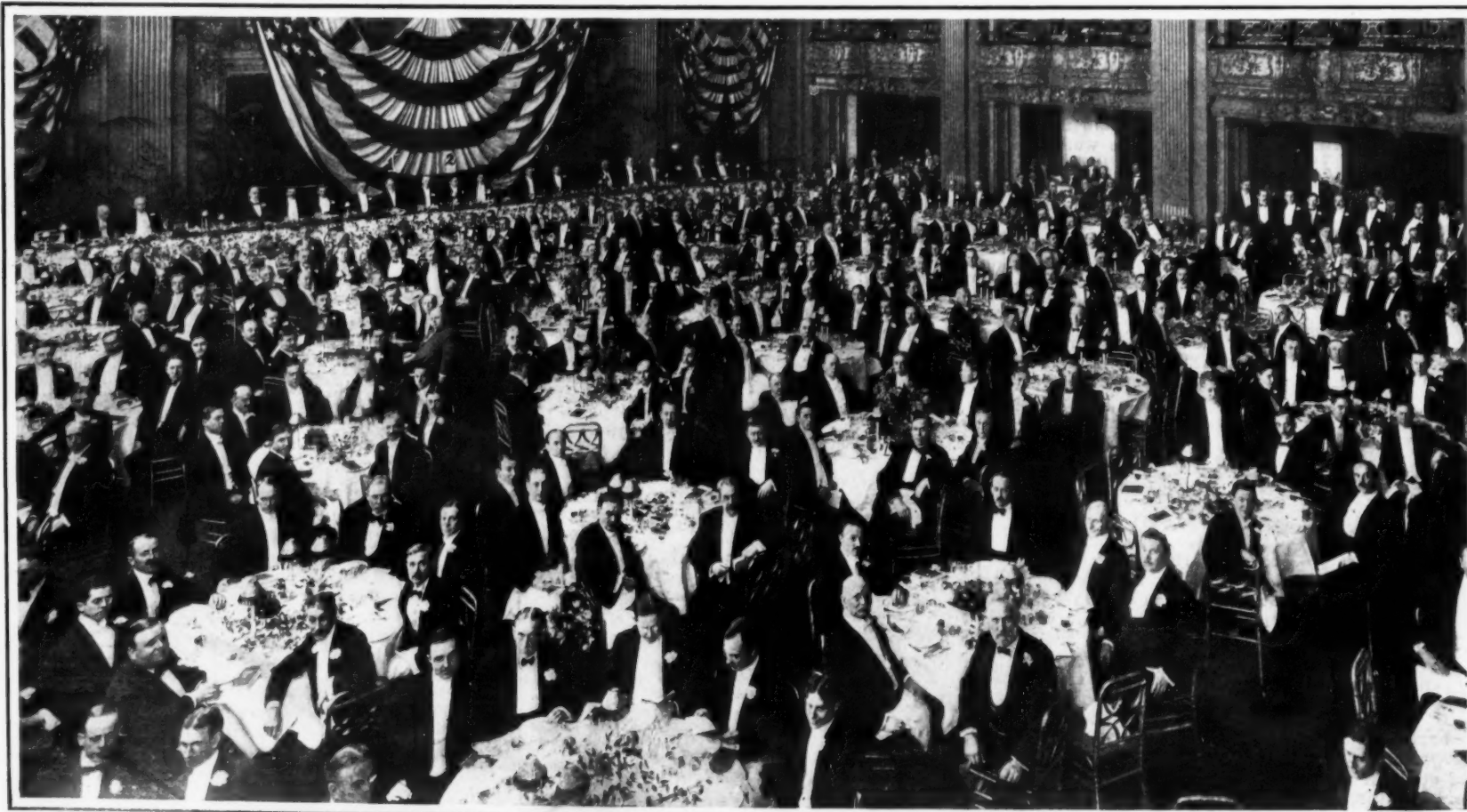
THE TROUBLE MAKER AT PANAMA.

The much-discussed Culebra Cut. Alarming reports have been circulated recently to the effect that the pressure on either side of this great ditch is so powerful as to cause the center to buckle or "hump up." All the material thus forced out of place causes additional excavation. The buckling rumors, however, have been denied by competent government engineers. An adequate idea of Culebra Cut may be gained when it is recalled that it consists of an excavated ditch 205 feet deep, 4.7 miles long and 300 feet wide on the bottom. The sloping sides give the top an approximate measurement of 600 feet across.

range of five miles. The new projectile is to tip the scales at about seven hundred pounds.

A story reached Washington recently that difficulty is being experienced in the great Culebra Cut, where, it is said owing to the immense weight of the sides of the excavation, the middle of the ditch, the bottom of the cut, is "buckling" up.

Captain F. C. Boggs, U. S. A., chief of office of



THE BANQUET WHICH HAS BECOME WORLD FAMOUS.

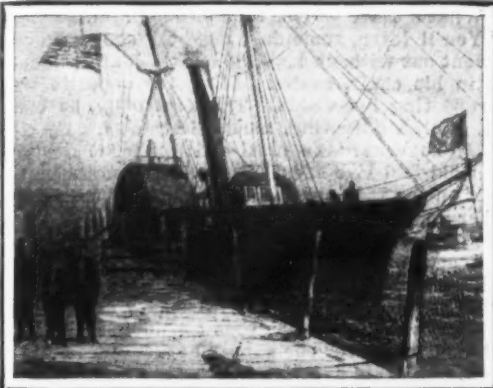
The annual dinner of the Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers Association given at the Waldorf Astoria, New York City, on April 28th. Over seven hundred persons attended and the surprise of the evening was the speech of Mayor Gaynor, the guest of honor, which denounced the publishing ethics of the Hearst newspapers. Key to picture: 1. Mayor Gaynor, New York City; 2. Mr. N. C. Wright, toastmaster and editor of the Toledo Blade.

America's Memories of Great Britain's Late Monarch

(Photographs reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of 1860 and copyrighted.)

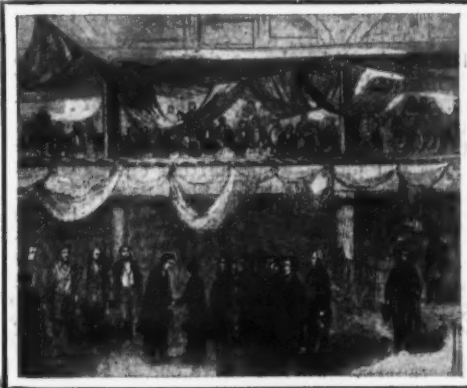


WHEN PRESIDENT BUCHANAN GAVE A PUBLIC RECEPTION IN HONOR OF KING EDWARD, THEN PRINCE OF WALES. This was one of the celebrated diplomatic occasions of the Prince's visit to Washington. It occurred on October 4th, 1860.



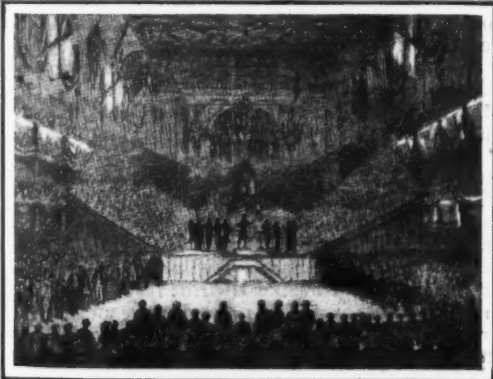
KING EDWARD CAPTURES HIS FIRST GLIMPSE OF NEW YORK.

The young Prince landed at the battery with the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, the Earl of St. Germain, and the rest of his suite on October 11th, 1860.



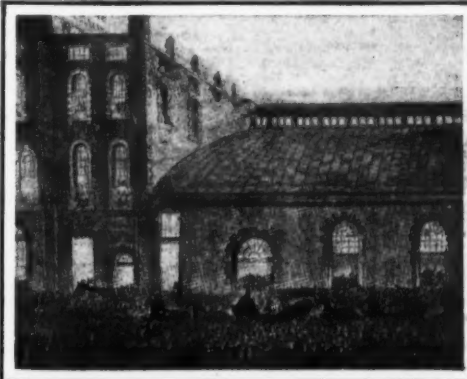
THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK GREETING THE FUTURE KING OF ENGLAND.

Mayor Wood and the New York Common Council receiving Prince Edward at Castle Garden.



BOSTON HAILED HIM WITH MUSIC.

The famous concert given in honor of the great English dignitary at Music Hall on October 18th.



CHICAGO WELCOMED THE PRINCE WITH OPEN ARMS.

The things that interested King Edward most on his visit to the great Western city were the grain elevators and the packing yards.

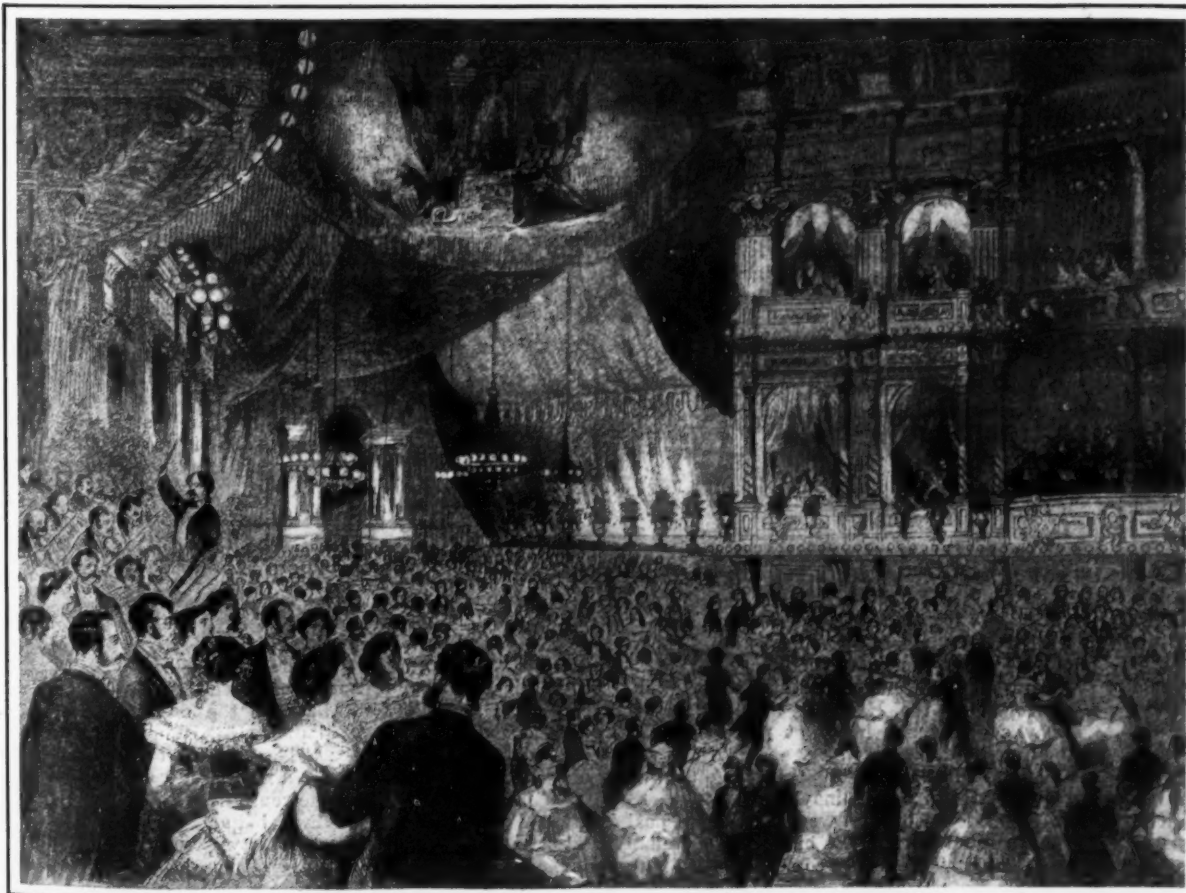


KING EDWARD VII.

The great monarch of Great Britain, whose recent death on May 6th shocked the civilized world. Pneumonia following bronchitis is believed to have been the cause of his death.

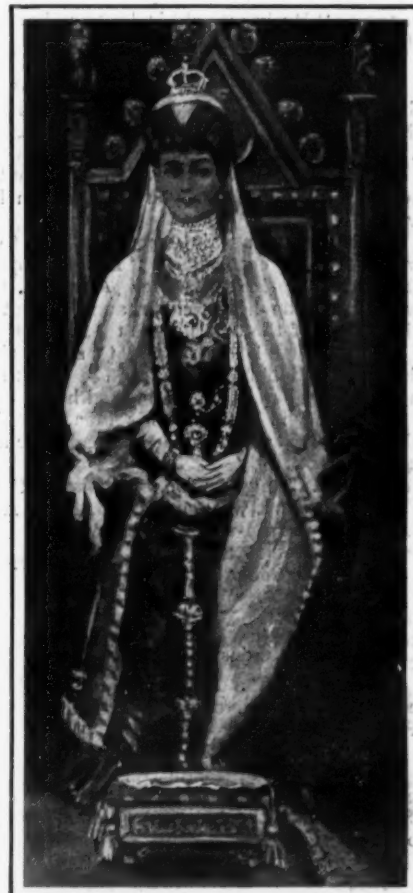
England Loses Her Much Beloved Sovereign.

IN THE death of King Edward, England loses a monarch who contributed much to her success and who was a powerful factor in the peace of the world. He was a tireless worker, but his love of accomplishment was counterbalanced by the zest with which he entered into his sports. In the nine years of his reign he became the most generally loved sovereign since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Englishmen looked upon him as typical of the English character. King Edward was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841. In 1859 he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1860 he left the university for his tour through Canada and the United States. He entered this country from Canada at Detroit, visiting the middle West, then Washington, Richmond (Va.), New York and Boston. The interesting features of this tour which are reprinted on this page are taken from LESLIE'S files of that period. When twenty-four years old, the prince took his seat in the House of Lords. On March 10th, 1863, he was married at Windsor Castle to her Royal Highness, Alexandra of Denmark. The marriage was very popular. Prince George, the new King, was born on June 3d, 1865. After the death of Queen Victoria, in 1901, the Prince of Wales became King of England. His coronation took place on August 9th, 1902. The King was held in universal respect. He had a highly developed sense of public duty and exhibited great devotion to his country's interests. King Edward was thoroughly in touch with his people, and was endowed with an understanding and appreciation of public sentiment which were strong factors in his public life.



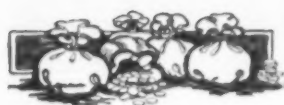
THE MOST CELEBRATED SOCIAL EVENT DURING THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The gorgeous ball given by the citizens of New York City at the Academy of Music, on October 12th. For many years this occasion was held as a standard and criterion. The decorations were by far the most costly ever seen in New York. The Prince opened the ball with Mrs. Governor Morgan. The dance, however, was nearly marred by a serious accident. During the height of the festivities the floor parquet caved in, but no serious injury followed. The supports holding the floor had broken, but fortunately did not sag all at once.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The much-beloved wife of King Edward. The Queen before her marriage was a beautiful young Danish princess. Alexandra in the future will be styled the Queen Mother, a title not used in England since the days of Henrietta.



FIVE · THOUSAND · DOLLARS



By Roland Ashford Phillips.

Author of "The Silver Butterfly," "The Law in Happy Valley," etc.



HE PROUD and pompous club, rearing its five floors majestically above the huddled lines of stolid, brown-stone fronts, immaculate from curb to flagstaff and painfully conscious of its exalted position, bore the name of a creature known for its meekness. The majority of the men who checked their hats and canes in the lower hall, who went up one flight to dine and three flights to sleep, had gained, or were on the path to gain, a bubble-like, chimerical thing known as reputation. A man who could write a good play or a good book or a good check, or one who could draw a good picture, was pretty certain of gaining any of the above privileges.

Richard Marvin, who wrote books when the mood possessed him, and who regularly wrote somewhere west of Jersey City for a monthly check, came in out of the New York electrical twilight, checked his hat and cane, walked upstairs, and took a seat at a table farthest from the windows. He was nervous. He kept to himself and ordered his supper in an undertone. He did not shift his eyes to the other parts of the room, for fear that some one might come over and join him. It wasn't because he had sold a story or dined with an editor, but because, resting snugly in an inner pocket of his waistcoat, there lay five bills. They were the kind of bills he wrote about and spent in his novels. They were yellow-backed and crisp, and each one bore across its face a rigid figure "1," followed by three ciphers.

That Dick Marvin had five thousand dollars and a nervous attack at the same time was not to be wondered at. The monthly check that drifted in from an uncle in Colorado never totaled more than a tenth of that sum. So it was nothing marvelous that his soup burned his throat. He beckoned for the waiter.

"I say, my man," he suggested, "how would you spend five thousand dollars?"

"I think, sir," wavered the waiter, "that I'd buy a little house and lot and settle down."

Marvin groaned inwardly. "That'll do. Hurry up that coffee, please!"

The idea of a big, healthy man wasting that much money in such a commonplace and practical manner! Why, five thousand dollars ought to buy the biggest spread at the Plaza, with "The Lady of Longacre" company as his guests—chorus and all. Somebody came across the floor and plumped down in the chair opposite him.

"Hello, Marvin! How's every little thing?"

Marvin stared into the radiant face of Haywood Mack, near-actor.

"What's the news?" the intruder went on.

Marvin held back the great secret no longer.

"My uncle in Colorado has died," he began. "He breathed his last on Monday. He's in eternity!"

"He's dead, then?"

"Exactly. The lawyer informed me so this morning. Said he'd be on here within three days. With the cheerful letter came a check for five thousand dollars."

Mack's china-blue eyes widened. "That'll help some! How are you to figure in his will?"

"There was nothing mentioned as to a will," Marvin confessed. "But I suppose that's a surprise for me. Anyway, the lawyer will be here Friday, and I've got to rid myself of the coin before then!"

"You mean he wants you to spend that five thousand before Saturday?" Mack ran a trembling hand through his red hair.

"I take it that was his idea. You're the first person I've told. I'm open for any new suggestions."

"Begin by paying for my supper. I'm famished! Our ghost don't walk until Monday. A little feed will set my brain-wheels going."

Both lapsed into reflective silence.

"You've probably been left the entire fortune," Mack broke out. "This little five is just to limber up your wrists. You've got a dazzling opportunity to show that Colorado lawyer how an artistic fellow can get proper value for his money."

"I've considered the idea of inviting the whole cast of 'The Lady of Longacre' to a spread at the Plaza."

Mack nodded. "Not at all bad!"

"I've heard of a man freezing twenty-dollar gold pieces in little cakes of ice," Marvin went on thoughtfully, "and dropping them down the girls' backs."

"We might remember that, too."

And so their plans grew. At eight o'clock Mack

broke away for his theater, promising to meet Marvin at the same hour the next night and bring things to a crisis. Some time after midnight the author and his five crisp bills walked across to his hotel. Marvin had a studio in Thirty-fourth Street. In this third floor front he awaited editors' decisions and belated checks. There, also, he talked with Helen, studied her profile, and enjoyed her conversation.

Marvin's stenographer was the daintiest, most winsome bit of womanhood that he had ever talked with, ate opposite, or—loved! She and Marvin had been companions for more than half of their twenty-odd years. Both had been raised in Colorado, under the rigid tutorship of the lately deceased uncle. Left an orphan, the old man had taken the girl and brought her up as one of the family. While this same uncle had eased Marvin's rough and uncertain road to literary fame, he stoutly protested Helen's plunge into the business world. The fact that she had a mind of her own and wanted to put it to the best possible use had resulted in discontinuing her allowance. Therefore, Marvin engaged her as his stenographer and paid her a weekly wage.

It did not take this almost daily association to instill within his heart a deeper feeling than that of mere companionship. The more he saw of other women, the better he grew to admire Helen. Once, with a start, he caught himself reflecting as to how her fingers would look sewing buttons on his waistcoat. On the morning following his chat with Mack at the club, Marvin arrived at the studio before noon. Helen was there, re-typing some soiled manuscript. He hurried through his mail, dictated a few replies and watched the flutter of the girl's white fingers.

"Helen," he said finally, "I was just thinking last night—that maybe I'd take a little cruise through the Mediterranean. Uncle's death ought to fix me pretty well. Maybe"—he waved an arm about the



"I THINK WE'LL GET A LITTLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE COUNTRY," HE ANSWERED.

Drawing by W. C. Rice.

studio—"I'll give this thing up. What's the use in my grinding away at literature when I'll have all the coin I need, eh?"

Helen's big eyes lifted from the machine and fastened themselves on the opposite wall. "I don't think I'd have a very hard time getting another position, do you?" she faltered.

"I hadn't thought of that," he hurried. "Somehow I hadn't considered giving you up."

"But you won't need a stenographer," she argued. "That's right." He hesitated. "And I'll certainly miss you, too, Helen!"

Why couldn't she help out matters? He swallowed quickly and took in a deep breath.

"Helen," he struggled. "I've been thinking all these years that maybe—maybe"—

"I think Mr. Emerson would give me a position," she interrupted abruptly, a bit of color pulsating at either temple. "He's just come to board where I'm staying."

Instantly Marvin's courage came back. "What did he do that for?" he questioned suspiciously.

"Do what? You mean come to live at my boarding-house?" she asked. "I don't know. I didn't ask him."

"He must have had a reason," Marvin put in bluntly. "It takes a whole lot to bring a man down from the Manhattan to a boarding-house on Twenty-eighth Street. I know Emerson. He's mixed up in the Stock Exchange."

A queer little smile tugged at the corners of the girl's mouth. "It must have been something real serious," she argued. "Maybe he was hard hit in the market and had to economize!"

"Rot!" Marvin exploded. "He told me only last week things were never more prosperous and that he was soon to become a member of the firm."

Helen got up slowly, covered the machine and reached for her coat. "There's only one thing in the world, Dick, that will make a man or a woman do the impossible—give up happiness itself!"

"What's that?" Her tone puzzled him.

"You'll learn, some day, maybe," she answered, and went out without looking back. Marvin leaned back in his chair, contemplating the opposite wall and reflecting her words. Then, suddenly, he came erect, his lips quivering, hands clinched.

"By heavens!" he muttered. "What a blind, selfish old fool I've been! Here I've congratulated myself on the fact that Helen would never look at another man—and now she and Emerson!"

He choked back the lump that first or last comes into every man's throat. In all the years he had loved the girl he had never done one little thing to prove his affection. The pitiful salary he gave her—out of sheer kindness he then considered it—would not begin to pay for one supper he bought for other women. Marvin's self-worshipful heart emerged into a new light.

He waited an hour in the quiet of the studio, but Helen did not return. So he took up his hat and coat and went to the street, heading for the club. The first man he ran into at the club bar was one he cared the least to meet—Emerson himself. Marvin attempted to elude the broker, but somehow the fellow made direct for him.

"I'd like to have a talk with you, Marvin," he pleaded. "Can't you spare five minutes?"

Marvin bowed to the inevitable and suffered Emerson to escort him upstairs.

"I'm in a peck of trouble, old man," the broker began very abruptly, as they found a couple of chairs in a deserted cardroom. "It's this way. The first of the month I'm to be made the junior member of the firm. Understand what that means? I've been with them for six years and I've never let pleasure stand in the way of business. But last week I took upon my shoulders a bit of premature responsibility, believing it would clinch me with the boss. He gave me ten shares of Consolidated Copper to sell to a man at five hundred each. I thought I knew the market better than the old man did, so, instead of selling them that day, I held them for a raise that I fancied was due. All week they've been dropping. When the market closed to-night, Copper was quoted at three thirty-six!"

"And you're something like a hundred and sixty-four dollars short on each share, is that it?" Marvin put in.

"Exactly. But that isn't the main trouble. The buyer left yesterday, so we are out a purchaser. I told the boss I had sold the shares to him and that the money would be coming to-day. Don't you see the position I am in? If the firm gets wise to this deal, I'm down and out."

"And where do I come in at?"

"Well, I thought maybe you'd buy the ten shares and hold them for a raise."

Marvin's fingers unconsciously fumbled at the snug roll of bills in his waistcoat pocket.

"This is the first bad step I've ever made, old man, and it's going to be a mighty good lesson to me. It's the turning point in my life. Why, next month, when I got to be a member of the firm, I was thinking of—marrying—"

Marvin caught at his breath, and for a little space he could not speak. Finally, with an attempt at calmness, he asked,

"I suppose, if the firm finds this out, it'll hurt the girl as well as yourself, eh?"

"Of course," Emerson hurried. "It means blighting her prospects as much as my own."

The author sat back in the depths of his easy chair. Somehow, all unbidden, Helen's words came drifting to his ears: "There's only one thing in all the world that'll make a man or a woman do the impossible!" And if she really loved Emerson—

"Let's see," Marvin began, winking hard, for his eyes were unusually misty. "Ten shares at five hundred come to about—"

(Continued on page 493.)

What Notable People Are Talking About

LET ROCKEFELLER GIVE AS HE LIKES.

President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University.



JACOB G. SCHURMAN.

He holds that Mr. Rockefeller's character and ability are guarantees that his philanthropic scheme will be a benefit to humanity.

Rockefeller has conceived a vast scheme of philanthropy for the benefit of his fellow citizens and mankind. His character, ability and organizing skill are adequate guarantees that he will carry out his scheme wisely and successfully, with incalculable benefit and blessing to mankind. It is in the interest of the nation that he be given a free hand in the exercise of his colossal beneficence.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE REPUBLIC.

Attorney-General Wickersham.

INTELLIGENT comprehension of the nature of the task imposed upon those who from time to time are intrusted with the duties of representing the people in one capacity or another in government, candid co-operation with them in discharging these increasingly difficult functions, a tolerant, not a mere captious and critical, attitude, with respect to all honest endeavor to serve the public interest, and, above all, confidence in their integrity of purpose until they be shown unworthy of such confidence—these things are essential to successful representative government. Your trained intelligence, your method of investigation, your love of inexorable and demonstrable truth are needed for the preservation of republican institutions and the continued success of popular government.

OUR MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central.

STATISTICS show that there are 16,000 square miles of practically abandoned farms in New England, New York and the Southwest and Middle Central States. They show that there are in the United States at present 10,000,000 acres of practically abandoned farm land, an area as large as the cultivated part of the Canadian Northwest, or twice the size of the State of Massachusetts. In my opinion it overshadows in importance the tariff, the regulation of corporations and all other questions of public policy, and, while these important subjects should not be lost sight of, this great question of the conservation, improvement and intelligent cultivation of the soil of the nation should be given first place. Between 1880 and 1900 farming acreage in New York had decreased more than four per cent., improved acreage had decreased more than twelve per cent., unimproved acreage more than sixteen per cent., farm buildings had decreased in value nineteen per cent., and farm land had decreased per acre at the rate of more than eleven per cent. While most of the immigrants that come to this country go into sweatshops or into industrial work of one kind and another, Canada reported last year that 163,798 of America's best farming people had left the country for Canada, carrying with them \$41,000,000.

WHAT THE CHURCHES MUST DO.

Rev. Anthony H. Evans, of New York.

THE growth of colleges is nothing to point to with pride if we cannot also claim a growth of virtue. And the increase of charitable giving is no compensation for the decrease of spirituality. Better a small apple that is wholesome and sound than a larger one rotten to the core. Can the church, then, sit supinely still, viewing this political corruption from afar and saying she is not of it and it concerneth her not? It is the function of the church properly to enter this struggle and remain in it in spite of any protests that there is thereby created a mingling of church and state. Here and there we have great captains of industry who are also actuated by high moral ideals. Let us celebrate them wherever we can find them. They come now and then in politics, in journalism, in business and in social life; it is they who strengthen the purposes of the morally weak; they make dishonesty repulsive, and it will be a great day for the country when this minority can become the vast majority.

THE RIGHT TO DO BUSINESS.

Ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of New York.



FRANK S. BLACK.

In business, he says, power should not be given to one and responsibility to another. The controlling judgment should be that of the man who foots the bills.

Copyright, 1902, by J. I. Gessford.

IT HAS taken the American people many years of arduous, bloody and expensive labor to reach the spot where they now stand. They are rich and great, but no wealth was ever so expansive and no power so secure that those who gained them by wisdom and toil could not destroy them by idleness and folly. The exactions of virtue are many and strict, and its rewards are ample, but by one lapse or blunder the fame of a lifetime will fall in a night. You may raise the monuments of your industry till they touch the skies; the flame of one match will lay them at your feet. If you would continue your power you must hold fast to the things that gave it to you. I do not approve that spirit now running through the land which would force the vast business industries of this country under the management of those who do not own them. The right to direct a business should remain with those responsible for the results. The controlling judgment should be that of the man who foots the bills. Power should not be given to one and responsibility to another. They cannot be safely separated. All men should be forced to obey the law and then permitted to run their own business.

PURE NEWS AS WELL AS PURE FOOD.

Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State.

IT IS my belief that people, especially the people of the United States, are as well entitled to receive undiluted news as they are to partake of undiluted food, especially if that dilution springs from malice or an attempt to misrepresent, and especially if the newspapers forget that it is more difficult to perform than it is to criticize, and that, while criticism is right and proper and necessary, it has its obligations as well as performance—the obligation to deal fairly and truthfully and patriotically.

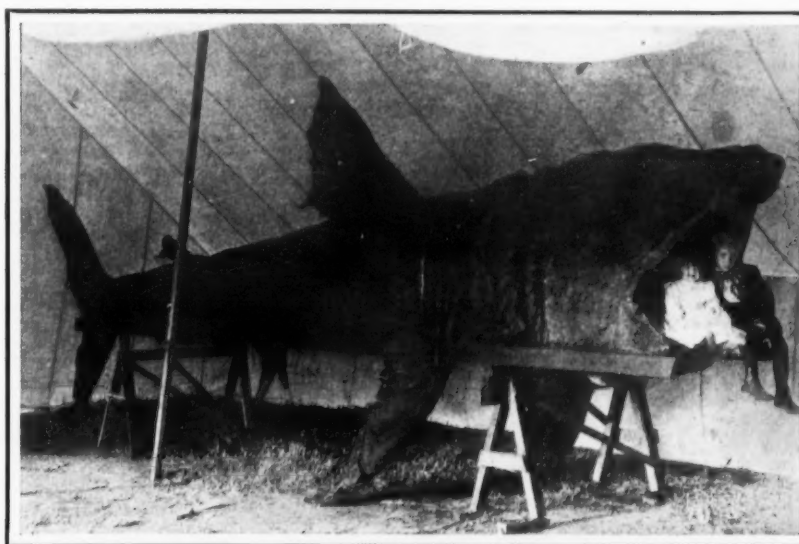
Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, MINNESOTA THE SECOND, AND MASSACHUSETTS THE THIRD.



WHEN THE BIG SHOW COMES TO TOWN.

The steam caliope organ of Barnum and Bailey's Circus excites wonder in Brooklyn.—R. Wille, New Jersey.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) LOOKS LIKE THAT JONAH STORY.

The world's largest basking shark, weighing 14,000 pounds, 32 feet long and 15 feet in circumference, killed in San Pedro Bay, California.—W. G. Ballou, New York.



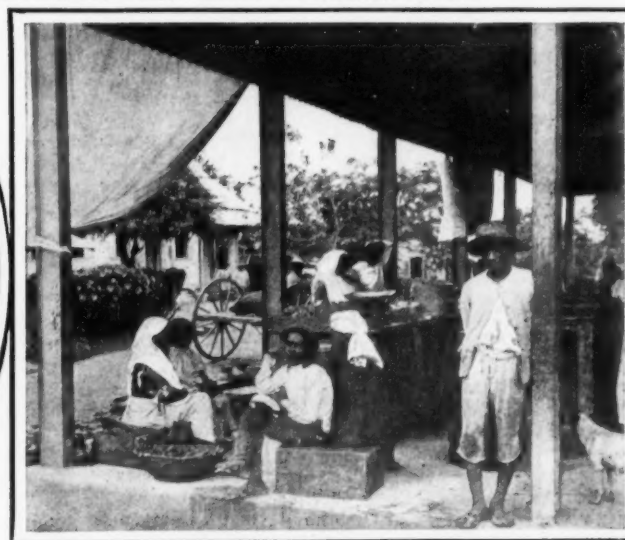
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) AMERICAN OIL CANS AID ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

The ornamental display of a Korean tinsmith, made entirely from pieces of Standard Oil cans imported into the country.—Wheeler Sammons, Massachusetts.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Another of Geo. A. Cleveland's splendid prize winning displays in his Cleveland News Room, at St. Paul.—G. A. Cleveland, Minnesota.



IN THE VOLCANO'S SHADOW.

A corner of the new market place at Martinique, which replaces the quarter wiped out by the Mt. Pelee eruption. Harriet Quimby, New York.

Has the Prohibition Party Outlived Its Usefulness?

By John G. Woolley,

Presidential Candidate of the Prohibition Party in the Campaign of 1900.



JOHN G. WOOLLEY,
The well-known presidential
candidate of the Prohibition
Party in 1900.
Copyrighted, 1909, by John Rea
Woolley.

"THE Prohibition party has outlived its usefulness." This sentence is on its travels, credited to me. Comment upon it by myself will, therefore, manifestly be competent, and possibly, as the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY politely intimates, interesting to the general public. I am not unwilling to make some brief comment in the premises, for one dislikes to be misunderstood, and still more dislikes to be thought so churlish as

to be disrespectful to his trusted comrades of many strenuous years, less swift than himself to recognize and conform to the changed conditions that he thinks he sees. The statement appears to me to be open to three criticisms:

1. It is a harsh assertion, as a fact, of what, in the nature of the matter, could be no more than an opinion, requiring intelligent reasons to go with it.
2. It is completely misleading in its suggestion of my attitude toward the organization referred to.
3. I never said it.

The prohibitionist who would summarily write off the Prohibition party to the political junk heap would advertise his own shallowness or malice. Opinions differ as to the uniform wisdom of its positions; but as to the gross weight of its influence on the progress of the greatest and most difficult of reforms, I can see no chance for a question. At any rate, its forty years of unswerving, unbacking, unrelenting assault upon a liquor situation that seemed, and still seems to many thoughtful citizens, impregnably fortified in, appetite, skill, courage, solidarity and wealth; with never a decisive, epoch-making victory to sweeten its labor and attract the ambitious to its standard; with never a debt dishonored or an unworthy act of leadership upheld, surely absolve it from any need of apologizing for its existence, past or present. I hold that the prime call of the present, in this behalf, is for a great, general, effectual baptism of charity for each other among prohibitionists, so that we shall cease enflaming the ranks of our own allies, and face the front and the enemy.

My personal attitude to the Prohibition party is simply that of pride in its inception, its work, and, last and most, in its dispersion, now taking place so nobly and so quietly, to the local vantage-points by which the people, in non-partisan co-operative advances, are closing in upon the national liquor problem. I came into the prohibition movement in 1888, when the liquor-trade control of politics, in so far as its own interests were concerned, was all but perfect. Eddies of revolt against the drink régime were visible, but the main stream of practical politics was distinctly alcoholic. The public revenue actually lived the low life of a pimp by the bounty of the business, political conventions were geared to it, administrations openly consulted it, and there was no sign of deliverance to be seen save in the Prohibition party, which I joined straightway, as a matter of course.

The Prohibition party proceeded on two theories—that the people were opposed to the liquor trade and that the old political organizations prevented them from abolishing it. One was an error, and the other a half truth. The people were not opposed to the liquor traffic, nor intelligent about it, nor even interested in it. Social and medicinal tipping was the prevalent habit of the country, and even sacramental wine was alcoholic. The political parties did tend to slow the crystallization of knowledge and conviction, but they did not control, as the sequel has clearly shown. But, as at many another time in human history, such errors were almost as good as verities for fighting ground. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, voteless but very powerful, molded and dominated by Frances E. Willard—one of the wonders of the world—took up the infant organization, dying of neglect in its swaddling clothes, gave it life and a chance to wear the white ribbon of militant womanhood out to the battlefield of fighting men. It kept itself pure. It fought worthily. But as a political party the people would have none of it. It only gained enough to keep the wick of hope alight, and at the last election it went back. Yet it won, not as it hoped and expected to, but in a vastly nobler, better way. While it wondered at its little gains and sometimes bitterly denounced the apathy of voters, prohibitionists were multiplying in every section of the country and within the dimming lines of the old parties that without compunction and with no little truth it had denounced as "whiskey parties." Its foster-mother had sown every State to prohibition not only by church work and public meetings, educating mothers, wives and children, but also and even better by the

hand of the great sower, the schoolhouse, under statute law. It grew as the church grows, on the outside. One hears, from time to time, ministers and others bemoaning the decline of the church, because its pew and prayer-meeting population does not increase. This is sheer dullness. The church is like the Mississippi or the Nile. It is too big for banks. Its Author said it would be and ought to be. It does its biggest work on the plain, and makes out to sea by many mouths. Instead of whining over the decline of churchism, we ought to be singing doxologies for the victory of Christianity in the world.

What I have said and say now is that the Prohibition party has accomplished its work. The continent is ringing with the battle of business against spoliation. The saloon and the tuberculous cow have met together in the public opinion, and the rule is entered, never to be changed, "Kill it, for the safety of the people." The ugly old phrases, "vote as you pray" and "whiskey parties," are obsolete. The people have found a way, or made it, to vote exactly as they pray. Whiskey politicians are still the most active and aggressive, but there is no "whiskey party" in America.

By no means all of the present hopeful condition of the great conflict is to be credited to the Prohibition party, but most of it in the domain of the ballot box is. It made the literature and scattered it. It raised up the speakers and supported them. It composed the songs and taught the people to sing them. It wrote the church resolutions and set them up as standards for the electorate. It furnished leaders for the rescue missions. It stirred the public conscience until it made a field for the Anti-Saloon League, an organization that does not stir the imagination, but does splendid and necessary work as drill sergeant for the recruits, however awkward and wherever found. It organized the colleges, so that no young man or woman could get through without some knowledge of the liquor problem. It has churned the cream of the public sentiment until the butter of prohibitory policy has fairly brought the party dasher to a standstill. Now, true to its earliest vision and resisting the temptation to partyism, it leaves off the rougher muscular activity for the gentler business of gathering the golden product not for its own glory, but for the public good. This it could not do as an ambitious, critical, dwindling party. The work from now on is an occupation for neighbors, neighborly.

The Prohibition party has been and had to be a mischief-maker. It never came into a community to bring peace, but a sword. Even when it goes in to help a local-option effort, it involuntarily disparages it as a trifle or an immorality. In getting auxiliary legislation in Congress, it is impotent and even a hindrance. In law enforcement it is handicapped by its lack of helpful and reward-bearing relation to the executive officers. It disappears into the greater non-partisan prohibition party because it desires to be useful now, and because it was built upon too grand a scale of patriotism to try to make sure of its credits in past conditions by being an obstacle and a nuisance in the present. It cannot afford, in the present changed conditions, to condemn and denounce local option and at the same time continuously and vociferously proclaim the gains of local option for its own. This would be a blemish on its record and unworthy of even a decent demagogue.

The people have learned from the Prohibition party a lesson that it never taught, and, in turn, have taught the teacher. But there have been other cases a plenty where pupils got more from the schoolmaster than he knew, and where children countered and gave a liberal education to their parents. They have elected to accept the central party doctrine that the liquor traffic ought to be outlawed, but have elected also to proceed to the outlawry by local option by counties and States. The Prohibition party accepts the verdict of the people. The party camp is not yet broken up, and the objection may be heard there that local option concedes to the majority the right to do wrong. That is mere cant, the whine of an occasional weakling, or the swagger of an occasional Pharisee. It concedes it precisely so much as any measure submitted to the people, and not an atom more.

From first to last, the message of the Prohibition party to the people was: "Come on, let us fight the liquor traffic!" It never denied the right of citizens to choose which side they would fight on. To deny to citizens the right to vote in favor of the business, on terms of regulation, is to take the indefensible and contemptible position always held by the liquor power—that it will block an honest, free expression of the electors on the subject. This was, in fact, the crux of the indictment by our party against the other parties—that they would not trust the people. And to relatively the same extent that the old parties were stumbling-blocks to progress, a jealous, partisan Prohibition party in the present condition of the great reform would slow the current of the present stream of victories. For at last, after forty years of instruction, the people appear to be really and intelligently opposed to the liquor traffic, and the old parties do not and cannot hold

them back from going to war with it. We have, indeed, entered the era of the independent voter. The party decreases, the voter increases. And now, when in every section of the Union the enemies of the trade are combining in non-partisan ways in open and determined war, for the Prohibition party, which for forty years has cried without ceasing, "Don't be controlled by your party! Do your own thinking! Stand for your own conscience!" to be crying, "You are on the wrong track! What we must have is prohibition with a party behind it. Anything else is folly and wickedness," would be too small a business for an organization so distinctively Christian and altruistic in its birth and growth. What we need is what we have, or very rapidly are getting—prohibition with the people behind it, without regard to party. The line-up has not come as the Prohibition party expected and intended; but it has come. We accept it humbly and cheerfully, as even better than our plans, and we surrender our cherished theory to the aggregate wisdom.

What we see all about us at this time, North, South, East, West, is national prohibition marching into the field, by army corps, regiments and companies—that is to say, by States, counties and towns; and the howl of the enemy shows how vividly it understands. The prohibitory forces ought to throw overboard all schism and criticism, and co-operate against the hostile line. And any organization that refuses to do that ought to die and will die. The Prohibition party is not that kind. After the manner of other prophets, it goes voluntarily to the rear and in its elements fights right on. For myself, personally, it may be that my blood is growing gray, like the hair upon my temples, or that the expanding tonsure on the top of my head admits more sunlight into my cerebral hemisphere than in the days when the thatch was thicker. But I am done with fighting friends.

I am out and out for peace, co-operation, brotherhood with all sorts and conditions of prohibitionists—barring only the proved and known self-servers that have attached themselves like barnacles to the bottom of the movement. This is no sudden grace of mine. I have claimed it and proclaimed it for five years and upward.

When I came on duty in 1888, the liquor trade, the Captain Kidd of politics, was on the bridge of the ship of state, with a crew that muttered, but obeyed. But the Prohibition party was on board, with the sending apparatus of the wireless telegraph, but no receiver. And there it sat, alone, ignored, despised—the very picture of political futility—and sputtered "C. Q. D." signals into the darkness and hopelessness, and got back no answering sign. There is no finer picture in the annals of American reform. As I say, I joined it as a matter of course, and took my turn at the key for twenty years. For a long time the blank horizon showed no rescuing sail. Then help began to come, but in such undramatic, feeble forms as seemed ridiculous to us who watched for some blaring and irresistible deliverance. From North and South and East and West the small craft came alongside. They did not rake the lofty deck with flaming cannon, nor board ship in a body, with swift vengeance for the pirate in the gleam of many swords. But they hailed us in our own tongue, and silently, now on one quarter, now on another, hoisted on board a man, a precinct, a county or a State. These brought no chaplets for the aching brows of the wireless operators. Worse than that, they passed the word to stop the distress signal and lend a hand in getting peaceable possession of the wheel and the boats and the life preservers.

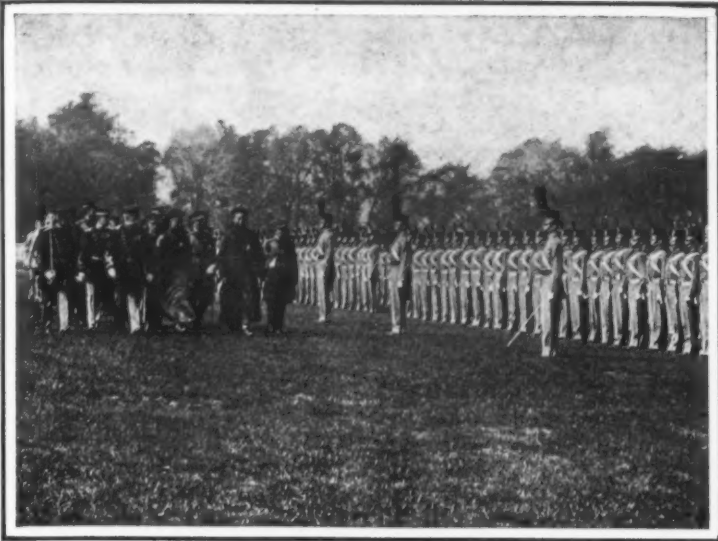
This was the supreme trial of the Prohibition party, and too hard for some of us. To die at his post or to fight on without a breath of victory is sweet to brave men; but to fall back, even to a better position, is gall and wormwood for a soldier. Some of us, in bitterness of heart, said, "This is local option, a village business, leaving the national government in the toils!" And they scorned such succor.

I challenge the honesty of no prohibitionist's opinion, but for myself I accept the verdict of the people in favor of local option as the side walls whose keystone of national prohibition is inevitable. As a consequence, I have ceased to act with the Prohibition party. For this I offer no justification but the right and duty of personal loyalty to my own vision. But I refuse to enlist in another party, except temporarily. I choose to be an independent voter—not in order to walk alone, but for the sake of acting with the dominating decency of our citizenship, now forming.

The day of permanent political parties is passing rapidly. They have been the chief obstacles of reform throughout our history. The most striking fact in the present signs of the times is the deterioration and disintegration of the old parties, including the Prohibition Party. There will be parties in the future, but they will be temporary, intelligent, honest and increasingly efficient. As to the great reform which is devoted to the conservation and reclamation of citizens and homes, it is "over the fence, and out" of bounds for any party or society. The homes

(Continued on page 495.)

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



PRINCE TSAI VISITS WEST POINT.

The noted Chinese dignitary, brother of the Prince Regent of China, inspecting the cadets at the United States Military Academy.—National News Association.

Prince Tsai-Tao is on a trip around the world to inspect the armies of first-class Powers. It is the plan of the Chinese government to embody what is best of these armies in a reorganized Chinese militia. The prince reports the military and naval schools the most interesting places he has seen in America.



REVIEWING THE CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy on dress parade before Prince Tsai. Mrs. C. R. Miller.



THE REGAL PLUGGER OF TRANSCONTINENTAL FAME.

The start of the five thousand mile around-the-circle tour. The trip was inaugurated at the Pontchartrain Hotel, Detroit, on April 11th, at twelve o'clock, noon. This photograph shows Lee Custin at the wheel and Mayor Breitmeyer, of Detroit, at his left. The tour is to cover fourteen States and includes stops at sixty-five cities. This car has already been driven 15,312 miles on previous trips without adjustment.—N. Lazarnick.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT VISITS NAPOLEON'S TOMB IN PARIS.

Leaving the Invalides. Colonel Roosevelt was cordially received in the French capital. The demand for seats at the Roosevelt lecture at the Sorbonne was fifty times the capacity of the hall. Copyright M. Rol, Paris.



TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND.

The canvas city where several thousand old Confederate soldiers camped during the reunion.



THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH ON REVIEW.

The reunited Gray Army marching through the city streets, while thousands of spectators enthusiastically cheered themselves hoarse.

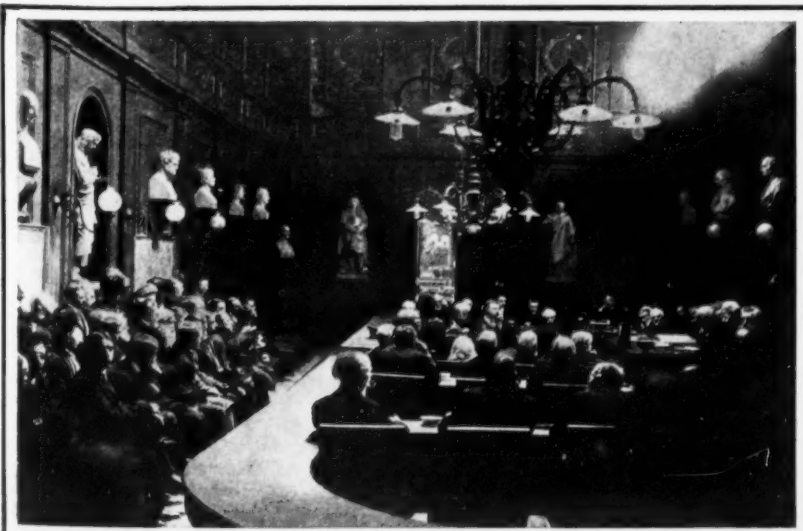


THE LAST OF A FAMOUS HORSE TROOP.

The proud remnant of Forrest's Cavalry in the grand parade the last day of the reunion.

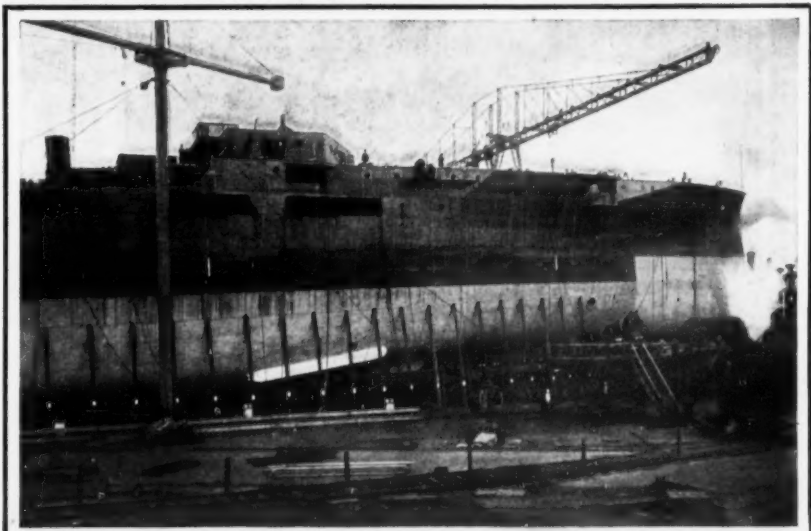
THE PICTURESQUE REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT MOBILE, ALA.

The United Confederate Veterans' Association inaugurated their annual reunion in Mobile, Ala., on April 27th. Several joyful days were given over to old war memories and stories. General G. K. Gordon, of Memphis, was chosen commander-in-chief. The new commander is one of the four living Confederates who were major-generals before the Civil War ended.



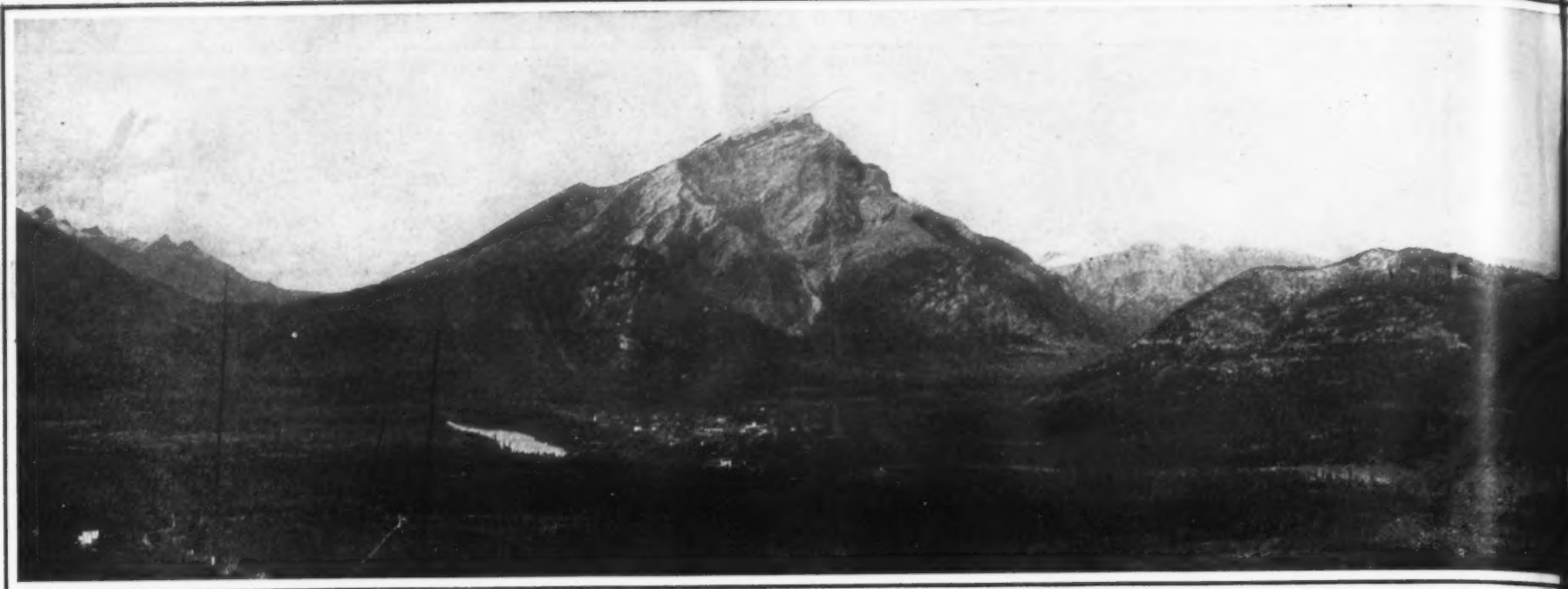
COLONEL ROOSEVELT LECTURING IN A NOTED FRENCH INSTITUTION.

The former President at the Academy of Moral Science and Politics, in Paris, just after his lecture at the Sorbonne, which created such a tremendous impression in France.—Copyright by Trampus.



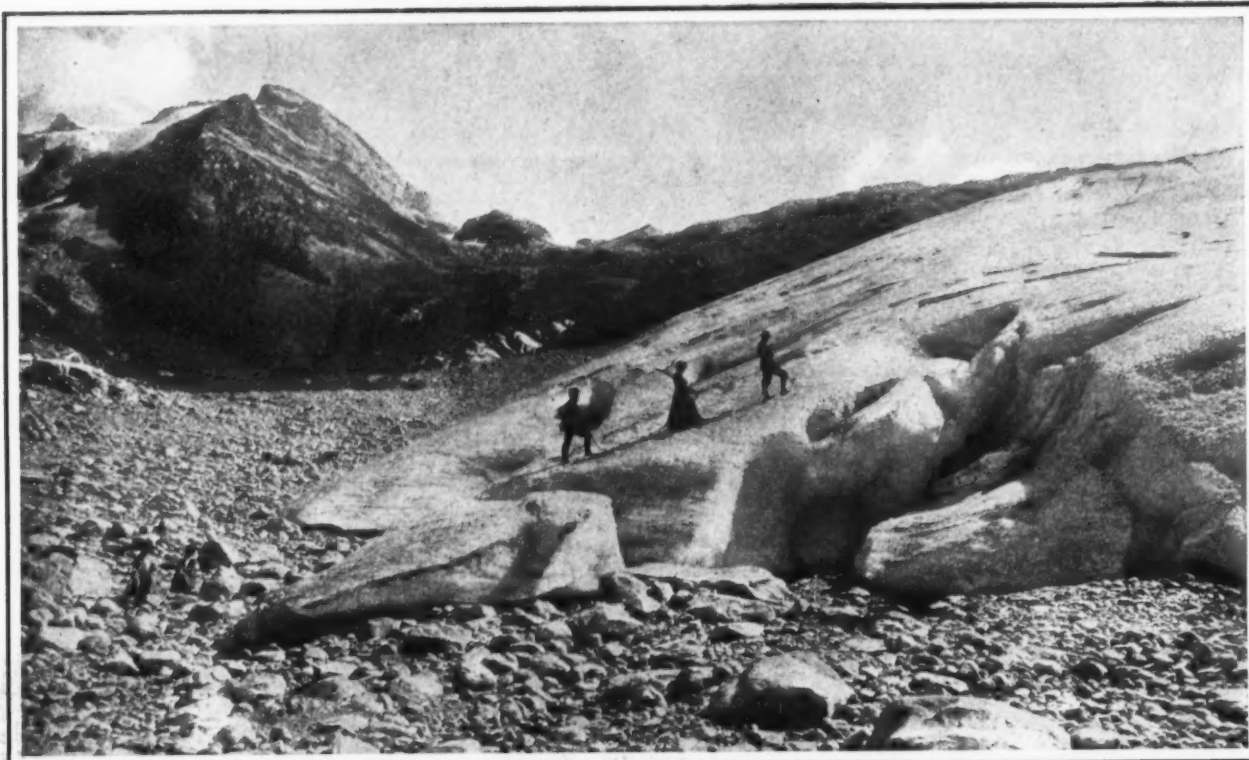
THE LAUNCHING OF OUR MOST POWERFUL DREADNOUGHT.

The battleship Florida which was launched on May 12th, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her length over all is 521 feet; extreme breadth, 88 feet. Her crew will total 1,002 men.—Wille.



The beautiful village of Banff. This town has eight hotels and a population of fifteen hundred. The entire village is the property of the Dominion Government. Its sulphur

THE WONDERFUL GATEWAY CANADA'S NATIONAL PARK is famous and its m



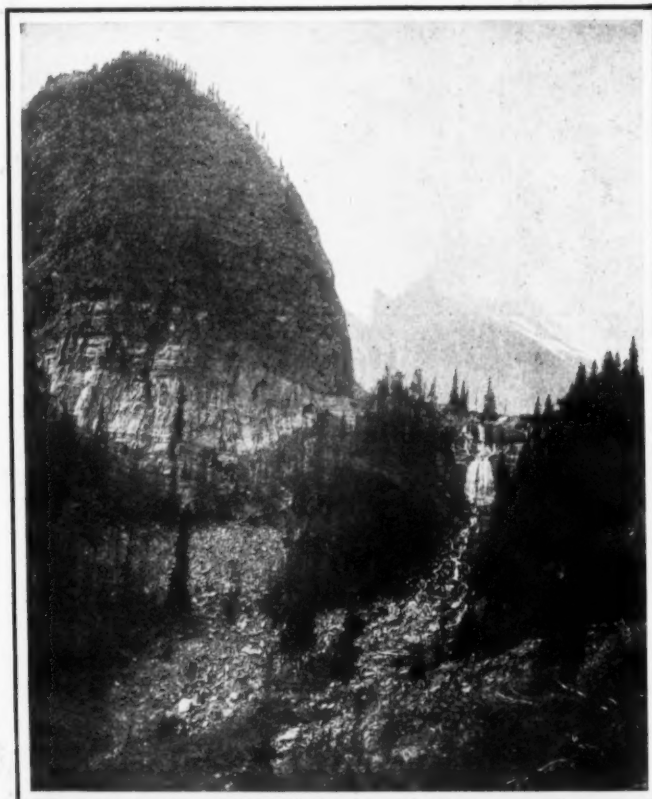
CLIMBING THE GREAT GLACIER.

American tourists find this one of the most exhilarating sports in the Canadian Rockies. The gentler sex grows as enthusiastic over the novel climbing as do the guides and men folk. There is just enough of the element of danger involved to make the fun worth while.



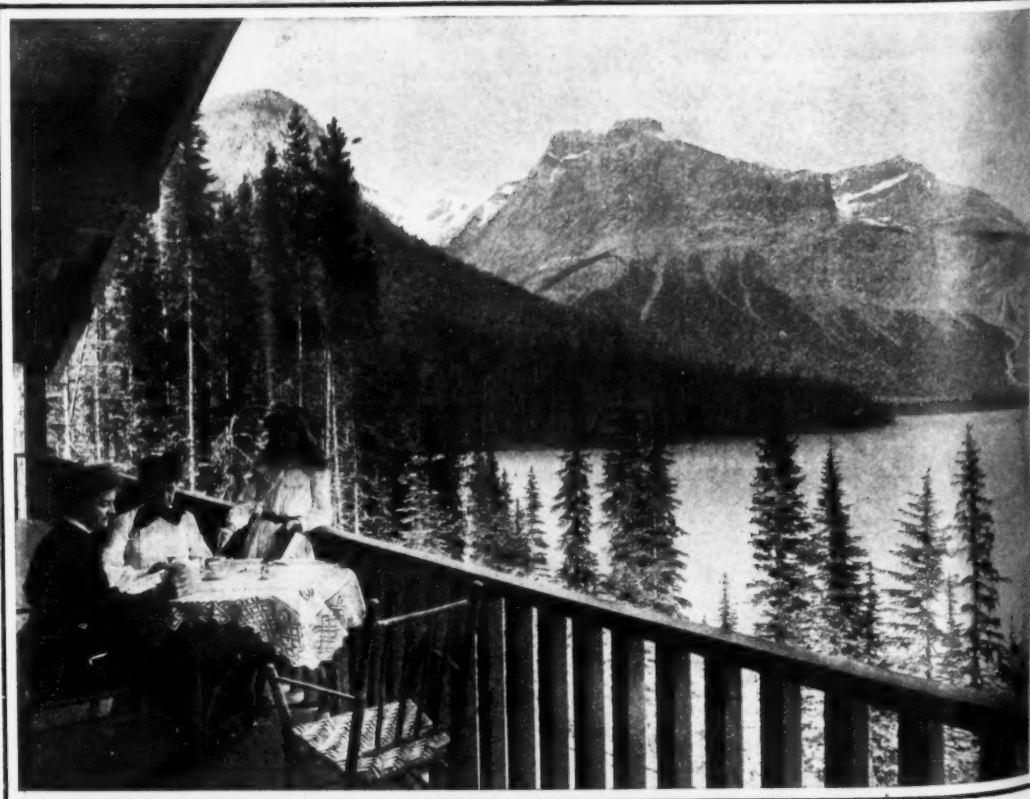
LAKES

The gem of the Canadian Rockies is believed by many to be the most superb hanging glacier at the lake is Mount Vi



A CURIOUS MOUNTAIN FORMATION.

The Bee Hive, near Lake Louise. Mirror Lake lies at the base of this unusually shaped mountain. The waterfall is the outlet of Lake Agnes, the highest body of water in Canada, and sometimes known as the Lake of the Clouds.



COTTAGE LIFE ON EMERALD LAKE.

One of the many attractive mountain waters in the Canadian Rockies. All the comforts of a city home combined with many wilderness attractions may be obtained on the shores of Emerald Lake.

One of the Most Marvelous Displays of Nature

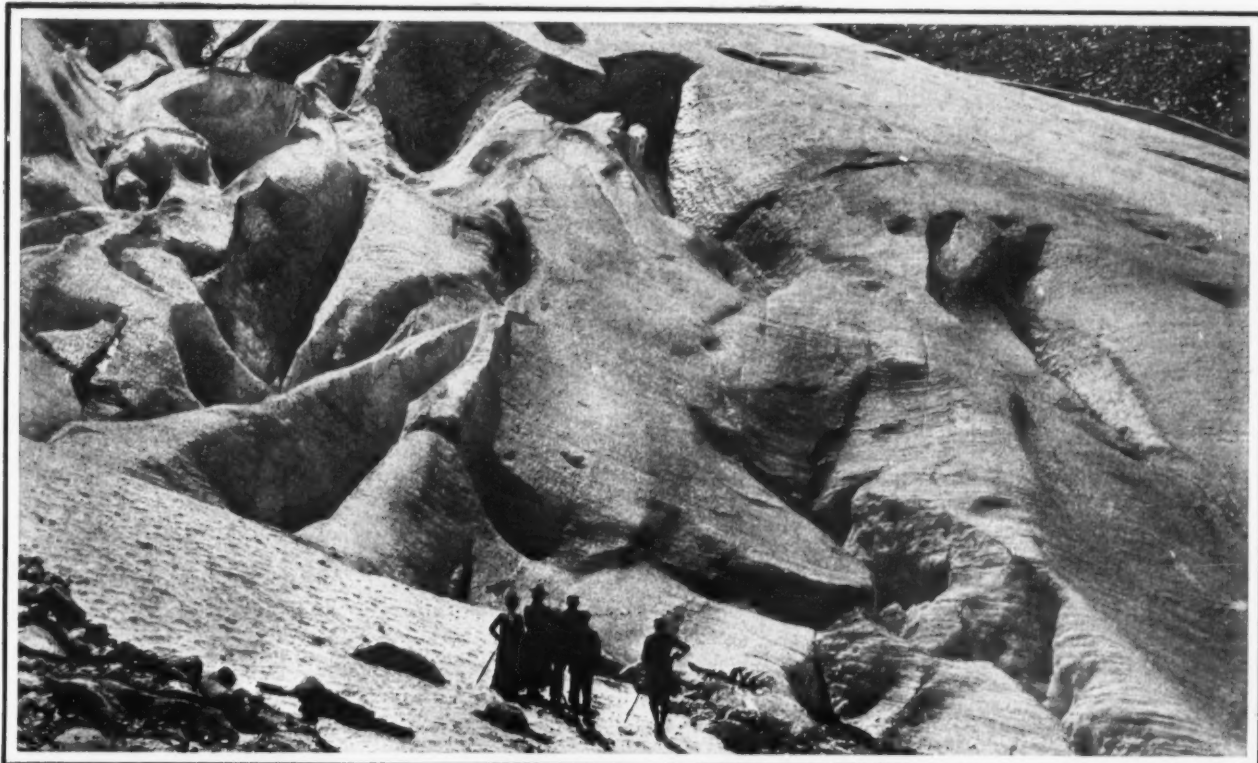
Typical scenes from Canada's national park. The Dominion playground which is fast becoming one of the popular summer rendezvous for tourists from the United States. Over seventy thousand Americans are attracted by the inviolate endowment of mountains and lakes makes them a predestined vacation spot.



WONDERFUL GATEWAY CANADA'S NATIONAL PARK. Its sulphur springs are famous and its many national attractions include a fine museum and an extensive zoological garden containing a famous herd of buffalo, moose, elk and other big game.



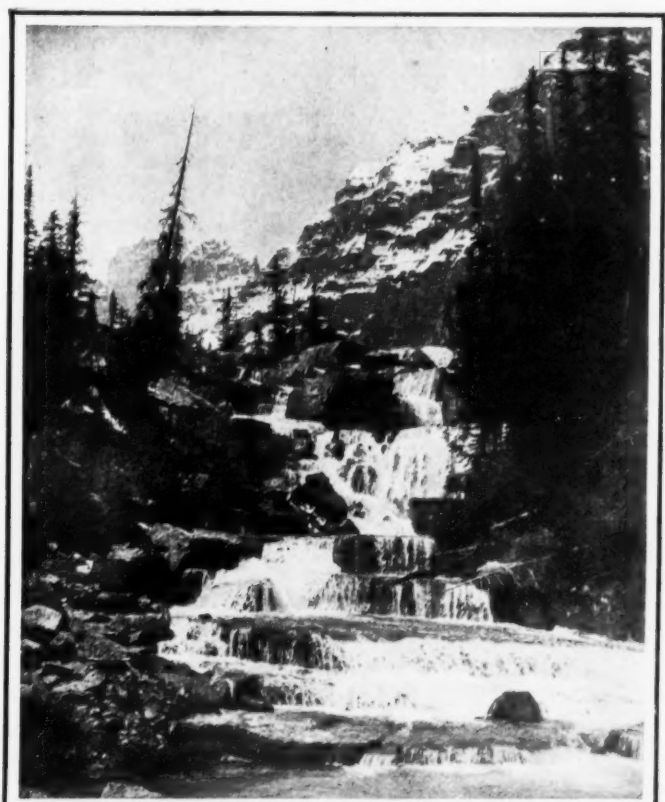
LAKES. It is believed by many people to be the most beautiful lake in the world. The hanging glacier at the foot of the lake is Mount Victoria.



CANADA'S GREATEST ICE MOUNTAIN. The great glacier of the Selkirk at Glacier, British Columbia. This contains over thirty-seven miles of ice and is over five hundred feet in thickness. It is one of the wonders of Canada and is known the world over as a marvelous and spectacular feature of Canada's scenic beauty.



THE CANADIAN MATTERHORN. This precipitous peak is one of the most difficult mountains to climb in Canada. Summer visitors find a favorite camping spot at its base. The near-by lake is full of game fish and the surrounding brooks prove veritable paradises for trout fishermen.



THE GIANT STAIRS. This unique rock formation is situated in Paradise Valley, near Lake Louise. The valley is one of the most picturesque and rugged mountain passes in the world. Visitors from the United States who are blessed with the fortunate gift of the wanderlust find this beautiful land a continual revelation.

Marvelous Display of Nature's Cyclopean Hand.

Over seventy thousand Americans, attracted by the invigorating climate and the unrivaled mountain scenery, visited this magnificent country last summer. The Canadian Rockies are destined to become world-famous and their natural and lakes makes them one of the predestined vacation lands of North America.

A Hot Talk with the Old Fan at the Corner Grocery

By Ed. A. Goewey.



"I DON'T know whether to blame the comet, the Republican party or the tariff for the fine winter weather we have been having this spring, but it certainly has been the limit," said the Old Fan, as through force of habit he took his seat near the (now empty)

stove in the corner grocery.

"Now, I'll leave it to you, boys," he continued, "if it's natural for us to have this kind of weather slipped over to us after the baseball season once begins business. In other years, when the May flowers have been doing a continuous performance, an ordinary, hard-working American citizen could slaughter a relative, and then proceed to the nearest baseball grounds and enjoy an afternoon of comfort and pleasure, filled to the brim with peanuts, base hits, enthusiasm and perspiration.

"But what have we had this season? Honestly, I hate to tell it. Why, the fans who have turned out for most of the games this year have had to wear overcoats and brave pneumonia, and our pipes have been so nearly frozen we couldn't send a cheer three feet.

"Never mind, though, there is still hope. Maybe by July we will have some real games with decent, warm-weather trimmings. The boys have done fairly well, the good teams gradually sliding into the first division and the others working cellarward, even if the hitting has been unusually heavy and the errors have been far too numerous. Couldn't expect much different playing, though, with Jack Frost standing over by the flagpole making faces.

"You have been to a few games, the same as I have, and no doubt have noticed one or two things that will sooner or later bring about important action in the National League. In the first place,

President Lynch's policy in keeping photographers from the playing field has resulted in these boys giving all their time to the American League parks, and Ban Johnson's league is getting most of the good advertising. Lynch will wake up some day, but it may cost the National League owners a few thousand round silver ornaments before they set off the alarm clock.

"And, by the way, if the 'ex-king of umpires' can spend a little time from thinking up things that will hurt him and his organization with the newspapers, he might take a day or two to watch the work of Emslie, once upon a time a good umpire. Emslie has, to us and some other baseball followers, outlived his usefulness. Some of his decisions, nowadays, are either very bad or ridiculous. Put the old boy on a pension or give him a job in some baseball ticket office. He deserves some place in his old age, but no longer should be allowed behind the bat. What's the matter with letting Mullin have a chance? Or is he still in bad favor for making the Quakers behave themselves last year?

"Just one more mild little knock for T. J. L., and then I'll take up some one else who is less interested in trying to hamper certain newspaper laborers in their work of trying to get something the public wants. The story concerns the recent game played in Cincinnati between the Reds and the Cardinals, which was turned into a hippodrome and disgusted more fans in one afternoon than all the photographers in the big league cities could have annoyed by their presence on the field during an entire season.

"According to the stories sent out from Cincy and St. Louis, President

Lynch forgot to assign an umpire for the game, which had been postponed from the previous week. In the absence of a regular field general, one McGinnis, who locates in Cincinnati and sometimes umpires in the Saturday Afternoon League, was assigned by the National League president to officiate. He was accorded all the respect of a real big league umpire at first, but his work soon became so bad that a row was started. Even the Cincinnati writers say his work was awful, so it is little wonder that hot-tempered Bresnahan blew up. Roger, finding that he couldn't get rid of McGinnis, turned the game into a farce by shifting his players about. Outfielders and infielders went in to pitch, and, in all, sixteen St. Louis men took part in the contest, which went to the Reds by a score of 9 to 4. At the close of the contest Bresnahan protested the game, claiming that McGinnis was incompetent, and President Herrmann protested because Roger had made the game ridiculous.

"In the first place, Bresnahan was absolutely wrong. No matter how much he disapproved of the umpire for the day in question, he is the manager of a major league club and bound to uphold the dignity of the organization employing him. By turning a ball game, to witness which people had paid admissions, into a burlesque, he not only insulted the fans of Cincinnati and created a disturbance in the National League, but his babyish performances set a mighty bad example to the members of his club, over whom he is supposed to exercise some authority.

"Bresnahan should be punished, and then

the next time he is peeved he'll probably make a decent and dignified protest.

"But if President Lynch does punish Roger, what will he do regarding the condition which arose that made the appointment of this McGinnis necessary? The fault is said to be directly up to Lynch for forgetting to send one of the accredited umpires he has on his staff. Perhaps—only perhaps, you know—when he should have been thinking about sending an umpire to Cincinnati, he was skirmishing about to see if some poor photographer had managed to sneak on to some National League field for a snapshot or two.

"Even the mighty president of a big league might slight some of the petty things to attend to big ones. I wonder if Thomas J. L. ever heard that story about the man who 'strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel.' Probably not.

"Some people who have grown a little nervous have written me to know if there is any chance of the proposed Jeffries-Johnson meeting being called off. Now, listen to me boys, and I'll give it to you just as straight as I did when I told you that the fight would surely go to the coast and not to Salt Lake City, though I was roasted a lot by Utah readers, until my prognostication was verified by the final decision.

"Unless the forfeit is not put up or Jeff or Johnson are injured (things highly improbable), those two men will spar for the heavyweight championship of the world on July 4th, next, at Emeryville. Don't be at all timid about arranging to make the trip, for the contest will take place. There will be protests, because nowadays it is the fad to protest against anything and everything done by everybody from President Taft to your cook, but the protests will bring no result, but a little newspaper notoriety. Why? Simply because the State of California permits, by law, all sparring contests, where the contestants are pronounced physically fit by physicians before entering the ring and where a permit has been issued by the local authorities. The permit has already been obtained, and it is a joke to even think that Jeffries and Johnson will not be in good physical condition.

"To stop the contest it would be necessary to call a session of the California Legislature and pass a new law, and there will be nothing doing along that line. California as a State likes the boxing game and has legalized it. The people out there are only too glad to bring to the Golden Gate the 30,000 to 50,000 people from all over the world who want to see this contest, and they would as soon build a wall around the Yosemite Valley as to do anything as a body to prevent this contest.

"Mayor McBride, of Paterson, N. J., who was criticised in some quarters because he tossed the first ball in the game played on Sunday, April 17th, which opened the season in his home town, recently made a full statement setting forth his attitude on Sunday baseball. He said in part: 'While I respect the opinions of my critics, I have no regrets for attending the game to which they allude or to having taken part in it. I look upon baseball as an absolutely harmless pastime, in which there is nothing vicious, and I would go further and say that those who attend Sunday baseball games might do a great deal worse. The game to which they refer took place outside the city limits, and my participation in it was as a guest of the club and a private citizen, and not as the chief executive of the city of Paterson.'



A TRIO OF PROMINENT ROOTERS.

Secretary of State Knox, President Taft and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, watching a recent ball game between the Pirates and Cubs, at Pittsburgh.



SPEAKER,
The Red Sox's greatest drawing card.



DAVIS,
The Athletics' old stand-by, at first.



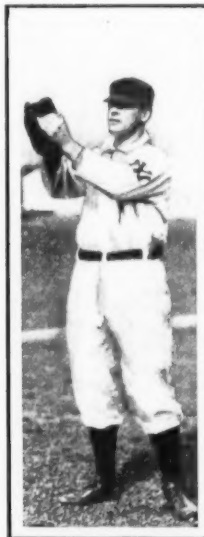
"SMILING LARRY"
DOYLE,
The Giants' new captain.



WHEAT,
The Superbas' sensational new outfielder.



NILES,
Who is making good with the Boston Americans.



HEMPHILL,
Who leads the Yankees' batting order.



CAPT. HAROLD J. HULL,
University of Minnesota track team.



FINISH OF THE 100-YARD DASH.

At the recent University of Pennsylvania relay races on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Stamell, of Penn., was first; Minds, of Penn., second, and Cook, of Princeton, third.



JACK JOHNSON,
Exercising with the medicine ball in preliminary training.
Photographs by Wille and Rissner.



EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
Snapped by the LESLIE'S WEEKLY photographer five minutes before he completed his recent transcontinental walk of 3,500 miles.

How Milady Carries Her Money.

A MAN has half a dozen pockets in which he can stow away his money and other belongings, but a woman has no pocket at all. Although she herself is responsible for it, the passing of this useful adjunct to her costume has long ceased to be a joke, for, with the present fashion of tight skirts and long, artistic lines, it is next to impossible for her to find a safe and accessible place for her purse. Carfare may be carried in one of the little gunmetal or gold cases, which look like watches and are worn on a chain or ribbon. These cases carry five five-cent pieces, which are released, one at a time, by a spring arrangement. The carfare glove, which comes from Paris, is also handy. In the palm of an ordinary kid glove a tiny pocket, with a flap fastened by a clasp, is made sufficiently large to hold several small pieces. Some women have pockets put in their petticoats; others have an arrangement made to fit the crown of a hat. In the department stores it is possible to purchase a jewel and money bag which is attached to a garter, and it is also possible to buy silk stockings which have pockets woven in them. Only small sums may be deposited in these contrivances.

If a woman has a couple of hundred dollars which she does not want to spend at once, she goes about it differently.

There may be a chamois bag attached to a belt worn under her frock, but at best this is rather a clumsy affair to dangle from her waist. She is far more apt to leave the money at home in a book or behind a picture or locked up in her trunk. If the woman in the brighter walks of life has difficulty in taking care of her money which she does not wish to bank, the problem is even more complex for her sister who has only a room, or who spends her days, and very likely her evenings as

well, tending a stall in a market or a street stand. The East Side woman of New York, like the Indian woman of Trinidad, considers her wealth safest when it is in plain sight. The Indian woman wears bracelets and nose ornaments and anklets of pure gold or silver, which may be exchanged at any time for money. It is not uncommon to see the chubby finger of an East Side fish woman, who helps "her man" scale, clean and sell fish from his street stand, sparkle with a huge diamond ring which represents their combined wealth. Her neighbor who tends a vegetable cart may have a pair of earrings which would bear closest inspection. The jewels of the market women are never shoddy. Paste diamonds and bogus pearls have no sale on the East Side. Over there, the diamonds and gold represent so much money, and in case of need they are exchanged for currency.

The women of the same class in London have a peculiar method of carrying their savings. In England the standard price of a wedding ring is a guinea. When a flower girl or a market woman saves a sum for a rainy day, she buys a wedding ring, which she strings on a strong piece of twine and wears around her neck. After a while she buys another. Cases have come to public notice where as many as fifty rings have been worn around the neck of a flower girl. When she goes shopping, she takes a ring to one of the many little shops where buying and selling rings is a part of the business, and converts it into cash without having lost a farthing in the transaction. These girls prefer rings, because they are easier to carry and less likely to be stolen from them. Bills wear out or become damp and soiled, and gold is too heavy.



WHERE THE CLOWN HAS HIS REAL JOY.

Barnum and Bailey's funmakers make their visit to cheer the little patients of the city hospitals in New York.—Quincy.

Five Thousand Dollars.

(Continued from page 486.)

"Five thousand dollars," the broker put in.

"Yes"—and he smiled at the other's eagerness—"that's it exactly. Just happen to have that much with me tonight." He dug out the five notes and pushed them into the broker's tremulous hand. "Here. I'll take those ten Consolidated Coppers. Now square yourself with the boss."

Emerson was actually crying. Marvin, with a studied effort of carelessness, took the shares and absently stuffed them into his coat pocket. They went slowly downstairs to the bar.

"Here's luck!" Marvin toasted, lifting his glass with a somewhat shaky hand.

Emerson's eyes were still blurred, but a new, radiant light seemed to be struggling back of the tears.

"Mine's bound to come—now," he faltered. "Let's drink to yours!"

And so the second was ordered. With it faded the picture of a glorious supper party at the Plaza; the music, the laughter, the confused murmur of many voices drifted into oblivion. In its place there stole the remembrance of a little, patient, blue-eyed, coral-cheeked girl, who was to be very, very happy. That night Haywood Mack, keeping the appointment as had been previously decided upon, wondered at the absence of the author. All day Thursday Marvin avoided both the hotel and the club. He did not venture down to the studio. At noon Friday, slipping into the hotel for lunch, he found a telegram from Mr. Drew, the Colorado lawyer, with the information that the gentleman would ar-

rive at six o'clock that night and would immediately drive to the hotel.

At half after six Marvin and the lawyer met in the lobby, introduced themselves, and went in to supper. Mr. Drew was a smallish, quick-mannered gentleman, well along in years, and not given to much unnecessary conversation. The meal finished, the two went upstairs to Marvin's apartment.

"We will not waste any time over needless explanations," the lawyer began sharply, waving aside the cigarettes Marvin offered. "You are fully acquainted with the facts in the case. I presume you have followed out the instructions I gave you in my first letter. You have spent the five thousand dollars?"

Marvin nodded. "I have." "Will you, then, kindly write out how and for what it was spent, and seal it in an envelope?"

Marvin frowned at this odd request, but did not venture to question. He walked over to the desk, took a sheet of paper, and wrote a single line across it, signing his name.

Gave \$5,000 to a friend to save him his position.

This he folded, slipped into an envelope, sealed, and placed it upon the table before the lawyer.

"Now we will proceed," the latter continued, clearing his throat. "Probably you are aware that your late uncle was a very businesslike man, and I gather that he was not exactly pleased with your methods of living—your careless and thoughtless handling of his allowances. His will requested me to forward you five thousand dollars, to be spent in any manner you saw most fit,

(Continued on page 486.)

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.
A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always. The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THIS appears to be a period of high prices for everything but stocks. During the remarkable and persistent boom in the stock market which culminated a little over two years ago, we were told as to stocks and bonds what we are being told now as to the domestic necessities of life—that high prices were assured for all time to come, because of the limitations of the supply. But the stock-market inflation finally had its Waterloo. The tumble in prices carried everything down below the normal level. So there are those who believe that the day will come when the prices of the necessities of life will once more fall below the cost of production.

Great shrinkages in value never occur when people are prosperous and happy. They are, therefore, looked upon as unpleasant visitations. In hard times prices are low. Few have money to buy, so that luxuries overload the market and things now regarded as necessities are then placed in the line of articles that one can get along without. Notwithstanding the uproar against high prices, it is a fact that the people are always better paid and happier when prices are high. After an experience with low prices and low wages, they are very glad to recall the happy days when everybody had money to spend, and spent it regardless of what things cost.

Many of my readers, especially those on the farm, recall the time when corn was burned as fuel because there was no market for it. Think of it in these days, with corn the golden crop of half a dozen States! Less than twenty years ago the prices of farm products and cattle were so low that farming was regarded as a highway to bankruptcy. Curiously enough, at that time packers and speculators on the exchanges were charged with responsibility for low

prices, just as they are now charged with making high prices. It is human nature to want to blame some one for anything that happens. We never take the blame ourselves.

When people are troubled about high prices or low prices, they are always too eager to listen to demagogues who come along with quick remedies in the way of new legislation or the taxation of special interests for the benefit of the general good. This is at the bottom of all the crude legislation that has cumbered our statute-books both in State and nation. It is behind the Sherman anti-trust law, which, with its indefinable menace to invested capital, has cast a baleful shadow over the prosperity of the whole country. It is also behind the attacks on the railways in our legislative bodies, which are responsible as much as anything for checking the prosperous tendencies with which the new year so hopefully opened.

I have been persistent in calling the attention of the people to the reign of the demagogue and the muck-raker, because these are really at the bottom of the lull in business, the liquidation in Wall Street, and dullness in the iron and other industrial markets. These are responsible for all the outcry against the brokers in cotton and grain, and for the lower prices which in all probability will be paid to the farmer before the year is over for his produce. There are two sides to the matter of high prices. If some one pays more, some one receives more. The prosperity of the country would not be interfered with by high prices if the people had plenty of money with which to buy. Think of the high prices in foreign lands, where low wages are paid and where there is justification for the outcry because high prices mean widespread suffering, poverty and distress.

A little common sense at this time is particularly needed, because demagogues always take advantage of such an opportunity to start an outcry against invested capital and the captains of industry, to whose enterprise and bold initiative in every branch of business the American people owe so much. We have plenty of money and plenty of opportunities to invest it, but who will engage in a new enterprise in the face

(Continued on page 495.)

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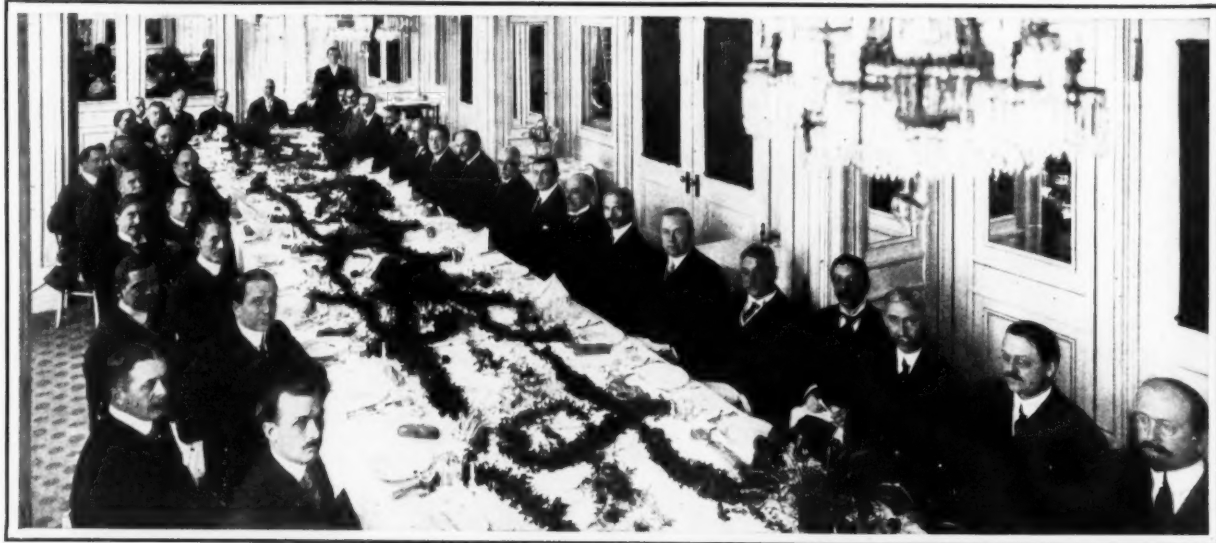
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Vice-President Lawrence L. Gillespie, of the Equitable Trust Company, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, which gave the luncheon, presided. From right to left among the notable guests were State Bank Superintendent Cheney, President Pierson, of the American Bankers' Association; President Hemphill, Guaranty Trust Company; James Speyer, President Snyder, National Bank of Commerce, all of New York; President Reynolds, Continental National Bank, Chicago; President Fuller, Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee; President Hepburn, Chase National Bank, New York; Mr. Gillespie, presiding; Secretary MacVeagh, Hon. Paul Morton, Comptroller Prendergast, President Bayne, Seaboard National Bank; President King, Columbia Trust Company, and Otto H. Kahn, of New York.

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A copy of this statement and our current circular "M" on PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO., which will be found highly interesting at this time, mailed upon request.

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to the investor in the preferred stock of this Company, par value \$10.00 per share. It also guarantees to purchase this preferred stock at the end of fifteen years at a premium of \$2.50 per share, and, in addition to the preferred stock which you purchase, you will be given a

20% BONUS

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Write for full information about this splendid investment, and we will also send you a copy of the

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Is made possible for the man or woman of small means by our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan, which enables you to buy listed and unlisted stocks and bonds outright, just as the capitalist does. This plan, originated and copyrighted by us in 1907, gives you the advantage of buying at any time, and paying out of your regular income in convenient monthly installments; you don't get "called for margin" or "sold out." You select your own investment; as low as one share if you like. Write for Booklet 11-K. We do not accept margin accounts.

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Investment Bankers
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For Results—Advertise in Leslie's

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 494.)

of legislation which would hamper capital and increase its burden of taxation? A very prominent financier, largely engaged in a productive business, recently proposed to organize a company to take over products produced in certain foreign possessions. He found that, while he was investing American capital in the enterprise, it was wiser to organize the corporation under the laws of Great Britain. Being a patriotic American citizen he resented the idea, but under existing conditions he will be compelled to swallow his pride, and the United States will lose the company. It is a burning shame that such a condition of affairs should exist. It is the natural outcome of the thoughtless, foolish and reckless legislation which muck-rakers and the demagogues of the yellow press have inspired by harsh and oftentimes baseless attacks on the corporations and railroads of the country.

The stock market is troubled because of many things. Among these, perhaps first of all, is the unwisdom of legislation enacted and the still more unwise legislation which is being considered. Beyond question, the banks in the West and South have been loaning too freely to those who have been speculating in cotton, grain and land. The panic of 1907, which exerted such a subduing influence in the East, was not felt to any great extent in the West and on the Pacific coast, so that, while Eastern bankers have been taught a lesson in conservatism which they have not forgotten, the bankers in other sections have not drawn their lines closely, but have permitted an over-extension of credits to a dangerous degree.

A partial crop failure under such conditions might give to other sections of the country, before the close of the year, the same sort of experience the East had in 1907. I sincerely hope that this will not be the case, and that, in spite of the drawback occasioned by the recent blizzard, we shall have fair average crops of cotton, corn, wheat, hay, fruit and all the other commodities that go to make up the annual output of the wealth of our wonderful soil. Under existing conditions a note of caution is heard everywhere in financial circles, and this accounts for the continued liquidation in the stock market and for the boldness and energy the bears in Wall Street are displaying. They will undoubtedly overdo the selling of stocks, and will be called up as they usually are with a sharp turn, which will give the market perhaps an appearance of renewed strength. But I do not expect it will last.

F. S. S., New York: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read headline of my department.

Washington: The office of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., is in London, and I am told that the stock is worth in the market about 16s. I know little about it, as complete reports are not available.

B., Jersey Shore, Pa.: American Cotton Oil is regarded as a good speculation of an industrial character, but not as a well-secured investment. The dividend just declared of 2½ per cent. was semi-annual.

H., Cooperstown, N. Y.: Federal Mining and Smelting common ranged last year from 55 to 95, and this year from 40 to 60. It is regarded as highly speculative in the present condition of the mining industry.

Investor, Toledo, O.: 1. I only know that the firm is recommending the securities for investment. I am not familiar with the property, and have not heard that it was to be listed. 2. Am unable to inform you regarding the mining stock. No report is available and it is not a Wall Street security.

B., Alma, Mich.: I never recommended or thought of recommending the stock to which you refer, and, had I been asked about it, would have advised against its purchase. The manner in which a lot of worthless copper mining stocks were imposed upon the people during the copper boom was shameful. I constantly warned my readers to buy listed securities which had some standing and a market.

K. S., Galveston, Tex.: The dividends on Corn Products pref. are cumulative and are somewhat in arrears. The business is highly competitive, and the prospect of dividends on the common is remote. The company has a most efficient management, and in prosperous times might earn dividends on both the pref. and common. I would not sacrifice the stock. If you buy on a scale down to the lowest

point and hold patiently, you will ultimately come out well on almost any stock. As things stand today, Corn Products common is not an attractive purchase. Based on its earnings, the capital looks excessive.

(Continued on page 496.)

Has the Prohibition Party Outlived Its Usefulness?

(Continued from page 488.)

and schools and churches are engaged with it in tremendous ways. Science, industry and enlightened common sense are driving the saloon to the wall. Unfermented fruit juices sell better than wine. Alcohol, the fuel and the chemical, is going in for power and wealth, where weakness and pauperism waited on alcohol, the drink. The war on tuberculosis and the dirt and poverty diseases is lining up the medical profession on our side. The soda fountains, the bottlers of aerated waters and soft drinks, and the cheap, clean lunch counters are crusading for abstinence on their own account.

In so far as the big, world-wide movement can be handled by organizations, high-class machinery is fortunately ready to our hand, in three forms, notably, the Anti-Saloon League, the International Order of Good Templars and the Inter-Church Temperance Federation. I am devoted to neither to the exclusion or disparagement of the others. I am, without any official appointment or accountability whatever, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii; and I have recently joined the International Order of Good Templars, to study it and help it and help my own work by means of it; and I intend to co-operate joyfully with the Inter-Church Temperance Federation, to the advocacy of which, indeed, I have devoted twenty-two years of my life without reserve. Meanwhile, I glory in the Prohibition party as a monumental success. And when the history is written, in the cool judgment of the future, the chief glory of our party will be in the fact that while it won it waned.



After Passing through Train Wreck and Avalanche.

This unique photograph and the following letter were recently received in our mail. The letter is self-explanatory:

Seattle, Wash., April 16, 1910.

To the Editor of LESLIE'S:

I am sending you a photograph of a copy of your magazine which, after passing through the most disastrous snowslide and wreck ever known on the Great Northern Railroad, reached me in a badly damaged and water-soaked condition.

On February 22, 1910, a west-bound mail train, consisting of five mail cars and a west-bound passenger train, together with several rotary snow plows and other railroad equipment, became stalled in the snow at Wellington, Wash., in the Cascade Mountains. On March 1st a snowslide struck them all, carrying them to the bottom of the canyon, several hundred feet below the tracks. Out of the 112 passengers and trainmen on board the trains, 95 were killed, and out of the 8 mail clerks on board the mail train, 7 were killed. This copy of LESLIE'S was on this mail train and reached me on April 5th, over 5 weeks after the disaster occurred.

Hoping you will be able to use this picture, I am,

R. A. RENWICK.

Time's Derelicts

An Advertisement
by Elbert Hubbard



GREAT WRITER once said, "Nothing is more disgraceful than that an old man should have nothing to show that he has lived

long except his years." How true is this and yet how often do we look about us and see dozens of Time's Derelicts who must depend upon the State, the Community, or worse yet, their own families, for the ordinary comforts that old age requires. In youth our every impulse is to expend rather than conserve. But should we not let wisdom play a part, and consider what future life will mean without that independence that now means so much to us while all is sunshine! When the World smiles, emulate the example of the Bees and hoard your Honey. To be free for all time, see that in youth you make arrangement for your Old Age. THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States will contract to insure your savings. You need not put away great sums. If you are still young, an annual deposit of less than Two Hundred Dollars, will yield Five Thousand Dollars to you in cash at the end of twenty-five years—just when you'll need it. The same sum will be paid to your wife or mother or other dependent if you die sooner. Life Insurance means peace, content, good digestion and sound sleep. It eliminates worry.

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"Strongest in the World"

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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE!
None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there? Great opportunities to-day in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

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This Company derives its income from the public service of light, heat and power to

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Organized in 1904 the Company has developed rapidly and during the year ending Dec. 30, 1909, earned

16 2-3 PER CENT.

on the \$900,000 preferred shares outstanding, and the balance remaining, in that year, after payment of the preferred stock dividend, amounted to

5.35 PER CENT.

on the \$2,010,000 outstanding common shares. The preferred shares are not limited to a 5 per cent. dividend, but are entitled to share equally with the common stock, (participate) in any further distribution

of earnings, after the common stock has received its 5 per cent. dividend.

The Company's earnings have shown rapid increase from year to year and we believe that stockholders will receive increasing dividends through participation. Our circular contains an interesting statement of earnings and will be gladly mailed on request.

Price of Preferred Stock to yield 6.25 per cent.
(Shares \$100 par value)

A. H. BICKMORE & CO.

Bankers

30 Pine St. New York

Please send me your circular descriptive of National Light, Heat and Power Co. preferred stock.

Name.....

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In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



Successful Egg Farming

Among people who can afford luxuries there is great demand for a regular supply of fresh eggs. The few growers who can furnish them regularly, winter and summer alike, get very high prices.

The Corning Egg-Book

(entitled "\$6.41 per Hen per Year"), tells how two men, in poor health, starting four years ago with only thirty hens, made from their little egg-farm a clear profit of over \$12,000 last year. It tells all about their experience, their failures, their methods; and how others, men or women, with good sense, care and faithful work, can make money in the same way. Not a detail left out.

The Corning Egg-Book is sold in combination with the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., and we have made arrangements to make this

Special Offer: For \$1.00 (cash, money order or check), we will send you the Corning Egg-Book and the Farm Journal for two years, and American Poultry Advocate two years—all for \$1.00 if order is sent at once to

AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE
1 HODGKINS BLOCK Syracuse, N. Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$5, \$4, \$3.50, \$3 & \$2.50
Workingmen's Shoes Boys' Shoes, \$3, \$2.50 & \$2

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make,

BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas \$5.00 and \$4.00 shoes equal, in style, fit and wear, other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50 and \$2 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.

Fast Color Eyelets.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



WIGS and TOUPEES

Best Non-detectable Toupee in the World. Sent on Approval. Special rates to barbers. Catalogue free.

LOMBARD BAMBINA CO.
113 Monroe St., Lynn, Mass.



A Letter from Nell.

THE postman so well understands me, When he stops at the foot of the stair, That he wears a wise look when he hands me An envelope bulky and square; For he knows I've been waiting an hour The touch of his hand on the bell, And I'm anxiously keyed to devour The twice-a-week letter from Nell.

Purveyor of sorrow and sadness, Of envelopes bordered with black, Is it strange that his eye lights with gladness When joy cometh out of his pack? So in guise of Dan Cupid's abettor He is happy to play the part well, And he beams when he hands me a letter— The twice-a-week letter from Nell.

Thus I know when his face appears paler Than common, as though he were ill, He brings me a note from my tailor Inclosing an over-due bill; But if flushed with delight are his features Each omen of fear I dispel, For he brings joy to one of God's creatures And the twice-a-week letter from Nell.

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

Five Thousand Dollars.

(Continued from page 493.)

within the period of three days. This, I understand, you have done. The letter will inform me as to how it was used. Now, Mr. Marvin, if this sum was put to a good advantage—an advantage of which I was to be the judge—the entire fortune, amounting to something like eight hundred thousand dollars, was to become yours. However, if in my opinion the money was spent foolishly, wastefully, the estate was to be denied you, the usual monthly allowance discontinued, and the fortune to descend upon a former charge of your uncle's, Miss Helen Chambers."

Marvin sat very rigid, very attentive, an unlighted cigarette between his fingers.

"If I spent the five thousand dollars to a good advantage, what becomes of Helen—Miss Chambers?"

"She gets nothing at all."

"And otherwise?"

"Otherwise the estate becomes hers, provided, as I omitted to state, that she will have nothing to do with you. Your uncle was emphatic on that point!"

Marvin smiled. "My uncle was evidently determined that if I lost the fortune I shouldn't have the opportunity of getting some of it away from the girl!"

"I presume those were his intentions," the lawyer answered calmly. "And now"—he put out a hand toward the letter—"we will determine as to—"

But Marvin's fingers deftly reached the envelope before the other's.

"There's no use in your reading it, Mr. Drew," he declared. "I did a little plunging on Wall Street with that five thousand dollars."

And while the lawyer stood speechless, Marvin calmly and deliberately tore the letter into a dozen pieces, dropping them into the waste basket.

When Mr. Drew had finally left, Marvin lounged about in the hotel lobby for an hour. It was only nine o'clock, so, as the thought struck him, he got up and went out, walking briskly down to Broadway. Here, at the corner, he hesitated; then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he turned and went up to a convenient roof garden, where indifferent vaudeville and a dozen picture reels served to pass away the time until midnight.

Returning to the hotel, the clerk called to him and passed out a letter. It was from Emerson. Marvin took it, opened and read it through with increasing interest. The one page ran:

"DEAR MARVIN—Your little act of kindness has been rewarded. This has been the hottest day on the Exchange for years. Have you seen to-night's quotation on Consolidated Copper?"

"Yours, BOB."

"P. S. Congratulations due me. The girl said 'yes.'"

(Continued on page 499.)

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 495.)

M. New Bedford, Mass.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Plantation Company to which you allude. The banana business is largely controlled by the United Fruit Company. Competition in this field on such a small scale as you speak of does not offer much promise of reward.

Wise, Little Rock, Ark.: 1. New York, Ont. and Western pays 2 per cent. per annum. If bought at 40, it would therefore yield 5 per cent. on the investment. The dividends are being earned, and presumably will be continued. 2. Corn Products pref. pays 5 per cent. 3. Why not buy a few shares of each of the stocks on your list, as they are all likely to continue the payment of dividends, and by trading in them, you can get a little experience that may be of great value. 4. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of odd lots. Write to them for their "Odd Lot Circular B."

Joy, Macon, Ga.: 1. With \$250 you could buy ten shares of Kansas City Southern pref., selling around 65, on a liberal margin. It pays 4 per cent. per annum, and is earning considerably more. 2. It is safer to speculate in dividend payers because dividends will help to pay interest on your investment if the market should decline. If you hold until the market recovers, you lose nothing. If you buy non-dividend payers, you lose the interest on your money. 3. Rensselaer, Lyon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, buy small lots for cash or on margin. Write to them for their "Special Booklet L" explaining Wall Street transactions.

Careful, Fargo, N. D.: 1. The best way to get experience in Wall Street, is by depositing your \$1,000 with the firm through which you decide to operate. Interest will be paid until the money is used, and by having the money at your broker's, he will always be in readiness to buy when you advise him either by mail or wire. 2. It would be very unwise to trade on a slender margin. Better buy a few shares outright and be on the safe side. 3. It will do you no harm to read all the market letters you can get hold of, and you can take from them any advice you choose to accept. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in small as well as large lots. Write to them for their "Circular A-22" and market letter of information.

(Continued on page 497.)

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

HOTEL ARLINGTON

18-20 West 25th St.,

NEAR BROADWAY AND 5th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY,

AT BEAUTIFUL MADISON SQUARE

A House of rare quiet and charm.

The most central spot in New York.

At the Arlington you will realize every ideal of home and hotel life. You'll get comfort, good service, and courteous treatment.

New York is at its best from the Arlington, because of the way things are done.

A short, pleasant walk to all shops, theatres, and the new Pennsylvania Station.

Rooms, hot and cold running water,

\$1.50 to \$2.50 Per Day

Rooms with private bath,

\$2.00 to \$3.50 Per Day

When occupied by two, \$.50 extra.

Suites: \$4.00 to \$10.00 Per Day

Wm. F. Ingold :: T. E. Tolson

U. S. CAVALRY

OFFICERS' SABER, \$1.50

Used in Civil War; a valuable memento of that historic struggle. Nothing more appropriate for a den decoration. Length of polished blade 30 1/2 inches, from hilt to point. Bronze guard wrapped handle; weight, about 4 pounds, with nickel steel scabbard. Our sacrifice price \$1.50. Catalog illustrating hundreds of government bargains free. Cal. Hirsch & Sons Iron & Steel Co., U. S. Dept. of St. Louis, Mo.



Charley Horse

and all Base Ball Strains, Glass Arm, Wrenches, Lacerations, Bruises, "Black and Blue" Discolorations promptly relieved by

ABSORBINE JR

A healing, invigorating, antiseptic liniment that puts vim into tired, lame muscles. Also strengthens and is of great assistance in developing speed and endurance. No odor, stain or grease—only a little required to do the work. Used and endorsed by the "big fellows." Guy W. Green, of the Lincoln, Neb., Base Ball Team, writes, Sept. 28, 1909: "ABSORBINE, JR., is the best liniment I ever used."

ABSORBINE, JR., at your druggists or postpaid \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Pamphlet "Evidence" Free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F. 20 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

Vegetable Sentiment.

We prefer the cabbage for its heart, the cauliflower for its head.

The Hint That Failed.

Wife—"A tree, you know, gets new clothes every spring—hat, parasol, everything!"

Husband—"Yes, darling, and makes them all itself."

Mark Twain and Bill Nye.

Two interesting communications to the Cortez Cigar Company, Key West, from America's great humorists.

From BILL NYE:

"I cannot say too much for 'Cortez Cigars,' and the American who is not pleased with them must be hard to suit.

"Mark Twain once told me of a new box of cigars he received one winter's day, and of giving several to his friends that evening. They said lots of good things about them, but in the morning he found each cigar on the snow by the front gate.

"I have found no 'Cortez Cigars' on the snow. Yours sincerely, "E. W. Nye (Bill Nye)."

From MARK TWAIN:

"The story as told by Bill Nye is true. Mark Twain."

Advt.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT WATCHES LOFTIS SYSTEM

GIFTS FOR THE JUNE BRIDE A beautiful Diamond Brooch, Locket, La Valliere, Diamond-Set Watch, etc. Write for Catalog containing over 1500 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches and Artistic Jewelry. Select any article you would like to own or present as a gift to a loved one. It will be sent on approval—all charges prepaid. If it is satisfactory in every way, pay one-fifth down and keep it, balance in eight equal monthly payments. Any person of honest intentions may open an account with us. Our prices are lowest. Write for free copy of the LOFTIS MAGAZINE. Write today.

LOFTIS THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE. 1000 N. 1st St., Chicago, Ill.—Branches: Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo. Write today.



For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 30 years.

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near the Rhine.

Oldest and best known Place

Both for health and entertainment.

Direct railway connections with the principal capitals of Europe.

Favoured by American Families.

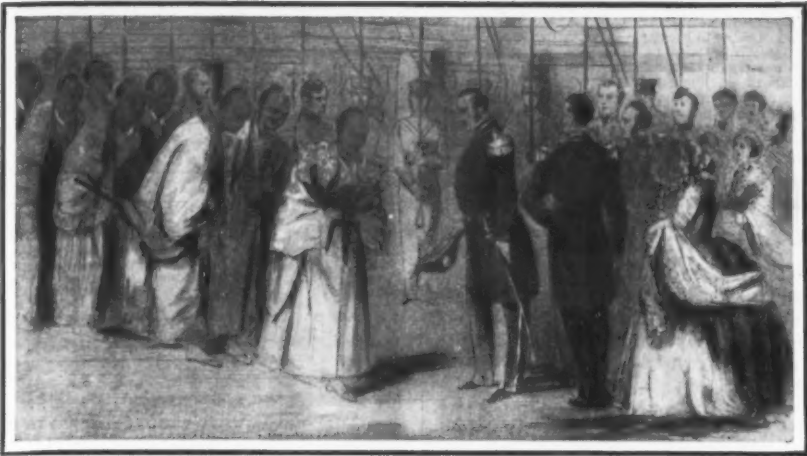
Celebrated Mineral Springs, 155.75° Fahr.

Unequalled success in cases of

gout, rheumatism, diseases of the joints, bone-fractures, injuries, paralysis, neuralgia, especially sciatica, diseases of the respiratory and digestive organs, delayed convalescence, especially after influenza &c.

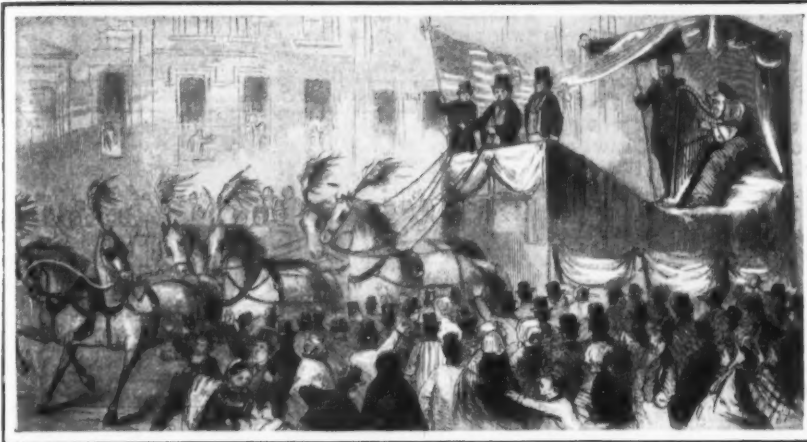
A large program of various and well selected entertainments.

Opening of the new racing-course. Splendid Kurhaus. Prospectus giving full particulars to be had free of charge. Städtische Kurverwaltung.



THE FIRST JAPANESE AMBASSADORS ARE RECEIVED IN AMERICA.

The reception of the first Japanese representatives to the United States on board the U. S. steam frigate *Roanoke* at Aspinwall, on April 25th, 1890, by Flag Officer W. J. McCluney and Captain William H. Gardner. A full muster of the *Roanoke's* crew saluted the ambassadors and a reception was held on board. The ambassadors dined with the officers, and the *Roanoke*, with its guests on board, set out for Hampton Roads where it arrived on May 13th. The ambassadors were transferred to the ship *Philadelphia* which carried them up the Potomac. When they arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, a monster ovation was accorded them.



CELEBRATING AN IRISH FESTIVAL FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Triumphal Car of the Bard of Erin, accompanied by the Irish regiments, civic authorities and friendly societies, marching on the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, in New York on March 17th, 1890.

(Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of 1890, and copyrighted.)

Why They Howl.

A—"When I was in the East I met with many begging dervishes."

B—"I thought they called them howling dervishes."

A—"That's what they become when you don't give them anything."

Growing Children

THE PERIOD WHEN THE NERVOUS ACTIVITY IS AT ITS GREATEST.

"Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children, we cannot speak too strongly. Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training.

"The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee. Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be aggressive in its prohibition.

"Do not be satisfied by answering 'No' when asked as to their use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent."—*The Home Doctor*.

Children like a warm beverage for breakfast, and it is well for them to have it if the drink is a food and not a drug.

Postum is made to supply a rich, nourishing, liquid food with a crisp coffee taste for those who cannot and should not use coffee. Analysis shows it to contain about fourteen per cent. of muscle-forming elements and 66.11 per cent. of energy- and fat-producing elements, which go to nourish and sustain the delicate nerve centers throughout the body and from which the vital energy proceeds.

The success of child or adult depends largely upon proper sustenance for the body. Children, who depend upon the intelligence of their elders to furnish them with good food, deserve our most careful attention and thought.

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in packages. "There's a Reason."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 496.)

A., Cleveland, O.: I understand that the stock has been wiped out, though this report is not official. Ice, Toronto, Ont.: The annual report of American Ice is not made until the close of the year and no action regarding dividends is expected before that time.

Ony, Denver, Col.: 1. I know of no such book. 2. An excellent financial review is issued weekly by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, for the benefit of their customers. This is a well written review, and I have arranged to have a copy sent to any of my readers without charge if they will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

P., Brookline, Mass.: 1. American Woolen pref. is not in the investment class, and during the period of depression did not earn its dividend. A renewal of the tariff agitation would undoubtedly affect the woolen industry and many others unfavorably, but I would not sacrifice the stock at a loss. 2. I think better of N. Y. C. than Amalgamated, in view of the depressed condition of the copper market. Almost any dividend payer can be safely bought on a decided reaction.

H., Philadelphia, Pa.: 1. Operators of the investing class are buying the market on every recession, and evidently in the belief that the accumulated short interest entitles it to an advance or will shortly do so. The stocks you have are all fairly good, though I think it wiser to buy dividend payers in a market like this. 2. If strong parties should take hold of American Ice, the fact that it has paid dividends and earned a dividend, though not paid, last year, would give it an opportunity for a fair rise. At present this stock is selling below the level of other industrials that do not report anything like as good net earnings. 3. Ontario and Western shows its 2 per cent. dividend more than earned, and the fact that the New Haven issued 4 per cent. bonds to pay for the control of the stock, justifies the belief that it will continue to pay the 2 per cent. dividend so as to meet the interest on the bond issue. 4. As the short interest grows, the chances of a turn in the market are increased, but I doubt if we can have a well sustained bull movement. I am not advising the purchase of stocks at this time nor do I think it advisable to sell any at a sacrifice. Conditions are somewhat unsettled, and over-speculation in the West is leading the banks in that section to safeguard their condition. It is possible that the West, which escaped the severity of the panic of 1907, may have a little experience of its own before it gets through, but I hope not. Much depends on the crops.

(Continued on page 499.)

"How To Buy a Motor Car."

EVERY reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who thinks of buying an automobile will want to know how to do it best, where to get the greatest bargains and the most satisfactory machines. Buying an automobile is like buying a horse. One should know the good points of a machine before making a purchase, and it is not difficult to know what the good points are. They are very well and very clearly and satisfactorily set forth in an interesting booklet, called "How To Buy a Motor Car." A copy will be sent to any reader who will write for it to the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, Dept. 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.



The Columbia is a car of a thousand excellencies, appreciated for its fine design and careful building, and for a wealth of exclusive features other cars do not possess.

Painting by George Gibbs

THE COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY

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"It Saves a Business Day"

Lv. New York	3:30 p.m.	Lv. Chicago	2:30 p.m.
Lv. Boston	1:00 p.m.	Ar. Boston	11:50 a.m.
Ar. Chicago	8:30 a.m.	Ar. New York	9:30 a.m.

Equipment

Electric lighted—buffet library and stateroom observation cars, standard sleeping and dining cars—barber, maid, valet, manicure, telephone, stock reports, daily papers and periodicals.

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Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at City Ticket Office, 298 Washington St., Phone 2140 Fort Hill; 1216 Broadway, New York, Phone 6310 Madison and 180 Clark St., Chicago, Phone 1661 Harrison.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States without a cent deposit in advance, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES—We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We have you \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, imported roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED—In each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1910 "Ranger" Bicycle furnished by us. You will be astonished at the wonderfully low prices and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1910 sample going to your town. Write at once for our special offer. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free. rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. Tires, COASTER BRAKE and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices. DO NOT WAIT but write today for our Large Catalogue beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. M 174, CHICAGO, ILL.

PREMIER

In the selection of a motor-car, what counts most with YOU?

Is it Reputation? Is it Appearance?
Is it Safety, Dependability?
Is it Speed, Power, Efficiency?
Is it Past Records?

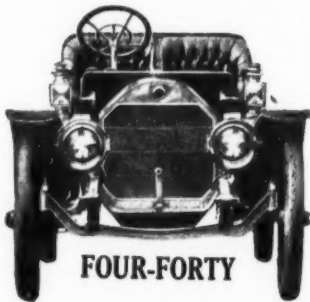
If Reputation---The PREMIER has the reputation of being the car of the motor-wise---the choice of the people who can judge what constitutes a good motor car.

If Appearance---The PREMIER looks what IT IS---the equal of any motor car made at any price.

If Speed, Power, Efficiency---With these qualities in their highest development the PREMIER combines the greatest possible satisfaction of operation.

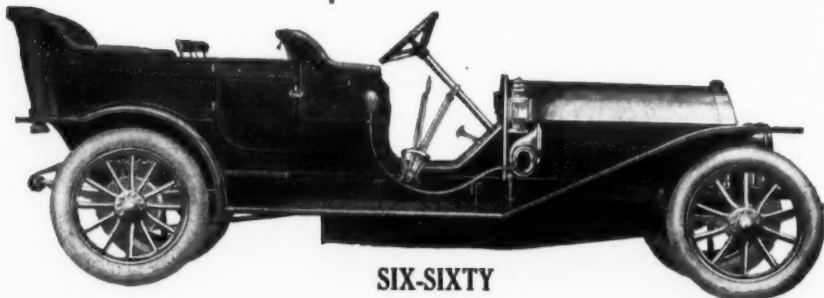
If Safety, Dependability---The PREMIER effective braking surface of 526 square inches, as against the 300 or less square inches of cars in general, is typical of the superior safeguards provided THROUGHOUT the PREMIER.

If Past Records---No other car, whatever its class, can show a record career equal to the PREMIER'S in the greatest, severest motor reliability contests ever held.



FOUR-FORTY

Or, do you ignore all the above and trust entirely to your own judgment of machinery and design? Then inspection of the PREMIER will be just as conclusive of its superior value as any of the other considerations.



SIX-SIXTY



"When the PREMIER COMPANY took out a license under the Selden Patent, they entered into an arrangement which not only protected the future customers, but everyone who had ever bought a PREMIER, since they paid back royalties covering every PREMIER which had been bought."

All Motor-Preference that is founded on fact settles on the PREMIER. Get the full facts---Inspect the 1910 models. Read "How to Buy a Motor Car." We have secured a number of copies of this, one of which we will send you free for the asking. Write for it. Address Dept. 2.



PREMIER MOTOR MFG. CO., - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Licensed under the Selden Patent

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THE ANNUITY form of life insurance is one that seems to be growing in popular favor. In a way, this form is a reversal of the legitimate straight-life policy. In other words, one pays to the company what corresponds to the death loss, and the insurance company pays the premium. For example, a man takes \$10,000 to an insurance company. The regular inquiries are made as to the age, health, occupation, etc., of the applicant. If the answers warrant it, the company issues a policy, by the terms of which the holder is paid a certain sum each year as long as he lives.

What makes the annuity policy so popular is that every man thinks he is going to beat the insurance company. He expects to be the man who lives to a hundred. In the straight-life insurance, the man who beats—for want of a better word—the company is the one who dies young. It is human nature for a man to believe that it is going to be the other fellow who dies. The insurance companies, however, know better. The length of the average life is going to be just what the mortality tables show.

The annuity policy appeals to the gambling instinct—a fact that may explain its popularity. However, it can never take the place of the straight life for the protection of the home. The man of moderate means can seldom afford the annuity, but he can pay the regular premium of an ordinary policy. In this way he may safeguard the interest of the home.

K., Canton, Ill.: Payment is made to the beneficiary named in the policy.

F. H. K. Jr., N. C.: The National Casualty was established as recently as 1904, and at the close of 1908 reported assets of about \$216,000 and liabilities, except capital, at a little over \$40,000.

J. M., Cleveland, O.: The North American Accident Insurance Co., of Chicago, was established over twenty years ago and reports a large and increasing business with a handsome surplus. Anonymous communications are not answered. Read headnote of my department.

S., Paris, Texas.: 1. The Northwestern National is a growing company and appears to be well regarded. 2. The Equitable Life, one of the strongest of the great companies, is offering opportunities to agents everywhere and if there is none in your town, I would advise you to write to Hon. Paul Morton, President, 120 Broadway, New York, for particulars.

Albany, N. Y.: 1. At the age of 48, in your circumstances a twenty-year endowment for \$3,000 would be very convenient to have. It is a good way for you to safeguard the future for yourself or for anyone who may become dependent on you. The twenty years will pass much more rapidly than you would like to have them. 2. I do not recommend the stock offer of the Postal Life.

H., Elmhurst, Ill.: Both are assessment concerns. Bear in mind that whatever the rate at the outset it does not establish the final rate you must pay, for with increasing death losses, the assessments must be increased. I prefer an old line company in which your rate is fixed at the outset, and the payment of dividends reduces the annual cost at a time in life when this reduction is especially appreciated.

D., St. Louis, Mo.: The statement in a policy that certain results will obtain on a particular form of policy is not binding as a part of the contract unless accompanied by an additional statement to that effect. There is nothing left for you but to accept the settlement offered. In other days it was very common for agents to secure business on representations not now regarded as legal under the restrictions which well-conducted insurance departments enforce.

W., Hermar, Mo.: 1. The Mutual Protective League of Litchfield is an assessment association organized about ten years ago. I do not recommend assessment insurance. 2. The St. Louis National has only been organized a couple of years. I prefer an older company. 3. The Minnesota Mutual Life was organized in 1880. It is not one of the largest companies, but reports a fair excess of income over disbursements. Anonymous communications are not answered. Read note at head of my department.

Saver, Newark, N. J.: 1. If you cannot acquire the saving habit, the best way to provide for your future is to take out a twenty-year endowment policy. The expense at your time of life will not be very heavy, and considering the salary you say you are receiving, you could readily afford to take a policy for \$5,000. This would cost you only a few dollars a week. At the end of twenty years you would get the \$5,000 in a lump. 2. If you will write to the Equitable Life, 120 Broadway, New York, stating your age, you can get the cost of a very excellent endowment policy.

Hermit
Nerve.

"Is he a man of nerve?"

"I should say so. He can stand right up and tell the landlord just what improvements he wants him to make on his flat."

One of the Kennel.

"The country is going to the dogs!" shouted the socialistic agitator at a street meeting.

"Quit your snarling, then, and wait for your share!" said the auditor who sized the speaker up.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

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Guaranteed to reach more than 225,000 homes every week.

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INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporating Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

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WE START YOU IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS with us and furnish everything. We have new easy-selling plans and seasonal leaders in the Mail Order line to keep our factories busy. No Canvassing. Small capital. You pay us out of the business. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write to-day for plans, positive proof and sworn statements. Pease Mfg. Co., 1508 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.



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Learned by any Man or Boy at home. Small cost. Send today 2c-stamp for particulars and proof.

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AGENTS—\$33.30 A WEEK

Why not make it? Jack Wood did it! He writes— "Hurry up! 100 more—sold first lot in 2 days—best seller ever saw." Hundreds of agents earning money—\$5.60 worth of tools for the price of one. Wonderful invention—drop forged from finest steel. Nickel Plated all over. Astonishing low price to agents—1,200 ordered by one man. Get our grand confidential proposition quick. Sample free—don't delay—experience not needed—write at once. THOMAS MFG. CO., 2514 Wayne St., DAYTON, OHIO



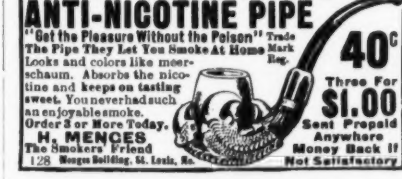
WHITE VALLEY GEMS
See Them BEFORE Paying. These Gems are chemical white sapphires. Can't be told from diamonds except by an expert. Stand acid and fire diamond tests. So hard they can't be filed and will cut glass. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. All mounted in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud on approval—all charges prepaid—no money in advance. \$2.00 Write for Free Illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.

WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Holiday Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS
Send for prices on the Oliviers, Underwoods and L. C. Smiths. We are able to offer you at lowest figures for first-class machines. We also continue the bargains offered in other standard machines: Remingtons, \$32.50; Smith Premiers, \$27.50; and Fay Sholes, \$30.00. We rent machines at \$3.00 per month. Send for catalog and full particulars.

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ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE
Get the Pleasure Without the Poison! Trade The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home Mark Reg. Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 3 or More Today. H. MENCES The Smokers Friend 128 Bogen Building, St. Louis, Mo. 40c Three for \$1.00 Sent Prepaid Anywhere Money Back if Not Satisfactory

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

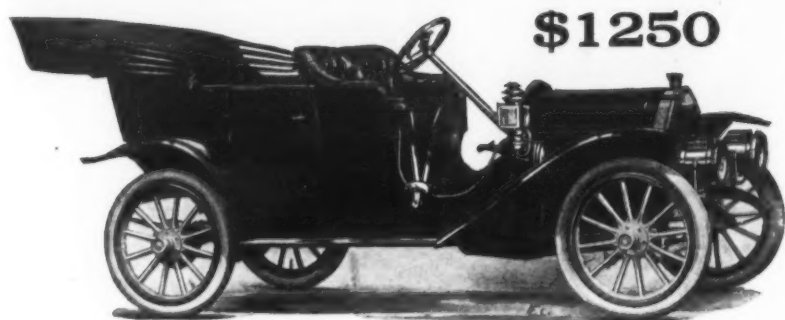
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD, "dean of American sculptors," an American in every way, he was educated here, his work is characteristically American, as were his ideals, his work graces many of our public parks, at New York, May 1st, aged 80.

Clarence Burleigh, editor of the Kennebec Journal, at Augusta, Me., May 2d, aged 45.

Rev. W. G. Browning, one of the oldest Methodist preachers in the country, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 2d.

Nord Alexis, exiled ex-President of Haiti, he was compelled to abdicate and flee on December 2d, 1908, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Haiti, a soldier of considerable merit, at Kingston, Jamaica, May 1st.

Power, Speed, Comfort, Style, plus Low Cost of Operation



\$1250

Regal 30

THE qualities you most desire in a motor car, you find most highly developed in the Regal "30."

This powerful, speedy, stylish machine unites great simplicity and strength of construction with moderate price.

Demand what you will—the Regal "30" is equal to any test. The Regal "30" has an established reputation for low cost of upkeep. It is not only the original five-passenger, four cylinder touring car, developing thirty horsepower to be sold for \$1250, but it is the one car of its class that has been consistently successful for three years.

During these three years of experience the Regal "30" has shown conclusively that it is a car unique in its remarkable reliability—extraordinary in its quality of service.

Regal Motor Car Company
Detroit, Mich.

Licensed under the Selden Patent.

No other car in the medium price class has been subjected to equally severe and exacting tests. The Regal "30" gives you proven ability and reliability, plus style, comfort and simplicity—at the ideal price—\$1250, including Remy High Tension Magneto and full equipment of gas and oil lamps, generator, tool kit, tire repair outfit, horn, etc.

For 1910 we are building 6,500 Regal "30's" and are making immediate deliveries. See your dealer at once and arrange for yours.

Catalogue and Story of the Regal Record-making trip from New York to San Francisco sent free on request. Write for it.

REGAL MOTOR CAR COMPANY Detroit, Mich.

Please send me literature about the Regal "30."

Name

Address

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 497.)

Careful, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: A stock with guaranteed dividends, ranging from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. per annum, is offered by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York. Write to them for particulars.

G. S., Boston, Mass.: The 7 per cent. pref. express stock is that of the Chidsey Express Co., of Elizabeth, N. J. But little of it is for sale. Write to Macley & Mullally, 25 Broad Street, New York, for their "Circular 22" which gives particulars.

Six Per Cent., Rutland, Vt.: Farson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad Street, New York, are offering 6 per cent. investments to their customers, and announce a bond "of unquestionable soundness" on that basis. Write to Dept. I, Farson, Son & Co., for particulars.

Small Investor, Fredonia, N. Y.: 1. You can buy one share of a dividend paying stock. The companies send dividend checks to all stockholders, large and small. 2. A. H. Bickmore & Co., 30 Pine Street, New York, are offering a pref. stock yielding nearly 6 1/2 per cent. You can buy one or more shares. Write to Bickmore & Co. for particulars, and mention LESLIE'S.

Ten Dollars, Rochester, N. Y.: 1. The pref. stock at \$10 per share, with a bonus of 20 per cent. in com-

mon stock, is offered by the Eucalyptus Mahogany Growers Co., 347 Fifth Avenue, New York. Details are given in "The 20th Century Forest Magazine." A copy will be sent you on application to the Eucalyptus Co. 2. I had rather buy the low-priced industrial stocks than the cheap mining stocks.

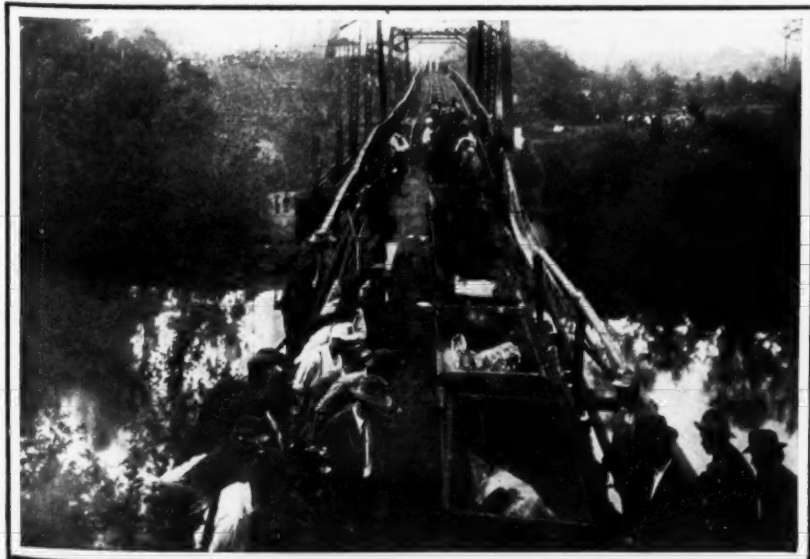
High Prices, Omaha: 1. A great many like yourself find their incomes insufficient to support them. Bonds will pay a better rate of interest in the near future, unless money becomes much cheaper. 2. You can get a list of bonds yielding a higher rate of interest of an excellent quality by writing to Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, corner William and Pine streets, New York, and asking for their special Circular No. 58.

Honest, Nashville, Tenn.: 1. I think there is as much honesty among well-established brokers in Wall Street as among men in any other line of business. 2. I would not advise you to speculate at random. Post yourself by reading a market letter regularly, so that you can get some knowledge of Wall Street affairs. 3. J. Frank Howell, members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 34 New Street, New York, will send you a market letter regularly if you will write for it and mention LESLIE'S.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1910.

JASPER.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated, Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.



ALABAMA'S FATAL MINE DISASTER.

Bringing out the dead from the Palos Mine after the terrific explosion which killed 180 miners on May 5th. The flames shot two hundred feet into the air and the shock was felt for miles. The explosion is believed to have been caused by gas and dust. Rescue work was slow and a cave-in prevented the passage of fresh air into the shafts.

Five Thousand Dollars.

(Continued from page 498.)

Marvin folded the letter and slipped it back to the envelope. He went over to the news-stand in the lobby, picked out a *Wall Street Review* and turned to the market quotations. The figures opposite Consolidated Copper blurred in his eyes. They read seven hundred and sixty! His five thousand dollars had been increased to seven thousand six hundred. Some one pounding upon his door awoke him at eleven the next morning. He went over to find a bell-boy with a card.

"The lady's waiting for you in the parlor," the boy said.

"Tell her I'll be down."

He completed his toilet in a surprisingly short time, his heart pounding queerly, his brain singing. Why had Helen come here? What had she to say to him? Was it to break the news—to say good-by?

The cage dropped him to the parlor floor.

"Helen!" he exclaimed.

"Why, Dick!" She turned eagerly.

"Where have you been these three days? I've been sick with worry. Here's a great bunch of mail. I know some of the letters are important."

He took the offered pack and thumbed them through absently.

"Thank you, thank you very much," he faltered. "It was very thoughtful." And then, after a pause, "I want to congratulate you, Helen."

"Congratulate me? What for?"

"Didn't—didn't Mr. Drew inform you of the good news?"

"I didn't accept the offer of the money," she answered. "There—there was one condition that I wouldn't agree to keep."

"You mean—mean you've given up all that money because you couldn't give up me?"

"Because I couldn't give up you."

"But—why—" he groped.

"There's one thing in the world that will make a woman do the impossible—give up everything," she whispered.

With a smothered cry he put out his arms and gathered her within them.

"I thought you and Emerson," he began, after a little time—"thought you and he were in love!"

"You foolish boy!" Helen laughed. "Emerson is in love with one of the girls at my boarding house. That's why he moved from his hotel."

Marvin suddenly remembered the papers in his pocket. "We'll have about seven thousand to start on now," he added.

She caught at her breath. "How do you think we had best spend it?"

"I think we'll get a little house and lot in the country and settle down," he answered quickly; and the author forgot that he had plagiarized the waiter.

A Genuine Panama \$10 Hat for \$5

Style No. 600 Crown 4 1/4" Brim 2 3/4"

THE NATURAL PANAMA SHAPE

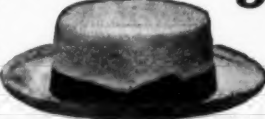
Made of fine quality Panama Straw—very light, cool, comfortable and durable—can be renovated and reblocked each season as good as new.

We gather these hats direct from the South American natives—then shape and trim them in New York to 1910 styles. We save you two profits.

They are easily worth \$10 in any Hat Store.

OUR SPECIAL PANAMA \$3

designed to meet the requirements of those who consider \$5 a little more than they wish to pay, but who appreciate the advantage and desirability



of the cool, comfortable Panama. Not quite as fine weave as the \$5 hat, but a mighty good value. Catalog of 20 other styles in Men's, Women's and Children's Panamas on request.

Your Old Panama renovated and reblocked in any style on receipt of \$2.00. Don't wait for the scorching weather, order today, giving style number and head size.

CULEBRA HAT CO., Panama Hat Gatherers and Distributors
Dept. L, 11 and 13 Waverly Place, New York

How to Shave With Comfort

is the title of an instructive booklet which teaches the correct method of shaving. Sent FREE on request. It describes and illustrates the Masterpiece Razor, also a complete list of articles useful to men who shave.

A REAL Razor

C. KLAUBERG & BROS., 186 William Street, NEW YORK CITY

Get a Weller Safety Razor

and enjoy the best
shave you ever had

The Weller is not a hoe, but it is built like the old-fashioned razor. It is perfectly safe even in inexperienced hands. With it you get the proper natural sliding stroke that removes the beard, leaving the face clean and smooth, without irritation. The

Weller

has 12 extra double-edged blades that remain sharp indefinitely, without honing or stropping. Shaves with either hand, up or down, without changing the blade.

Most dealers can supply you; if yours can't send us \$3.50 for The Weller Safety Razor in leather-covered case—satin and chamade lined, with compartment containing 12 extra double-edged blades, Parisian Ivory handle, and triple silver-plated holder and frame.

Try the Weller for 10 days. Your money back without argument if you want it.

Weller Mfg. Co., 221 Fifth Av., New York

You Can Dress Well— On \$100 A Week

Men's Fashionable Clothes

Made To Order after latest New York Designs. We will trust any honest man anywhere. We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free.

EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., (Inc.)
America's Largest and Leading Merchant Tailors. Dept. L, 220 Broadway, (through to No. 1 Park Place, New York City. Established 1885.)

ON CREDIT BY MAIL



Promoted

This man has just been promoted. He's happy, but he knew it was coming, because he knew his special training demanded it.

How about YOU? Are you on the promotion list, or are you condemned to tag along with the crowd through lack of training? Get out of the rut. You can. The International Correspondence Schools have a special way by which you—YOU—can become an expert in your chosen line of work.

Have you enough ambition to learn all about the special I. C. S. way that so exactly meets your case? Then mark the attached coupon. No matter who you are, what you do, or where you live, the I. C. S. can train you in your spare time.

Finding out costs you nothing, and does not bind you in any way. So, mark the coupon. Three hundred promotions VOLUNTARILY reported to the I. C. S. every month. 302 were reported during March.

The I. C. S. imparts the training. The training WINS you PROMOTION. Mark the coupon.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Box 1009 Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked X.

Bookkeeper	Telephone Eng'g
stenographer	Elec. Lighting Supt.
Advertising Man	Mechan. Engineer
Show Card Writer	Plumber & Steam Fitter
Window Trimmer	Stationary Engineer
Commercial Law	Civil Engineer
Illustrator	Build'g Contractor
Designer & Craftsman	Architect
Civil Service	Structural Engineer
Chemist	Banking
Textile Mill Supt.	Mining Engineer
Electrician	Concrete Engineer
Elec. Engineer	Automobile Operator
Mechan. Draftsman	

Name

Street and No.

City

State

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



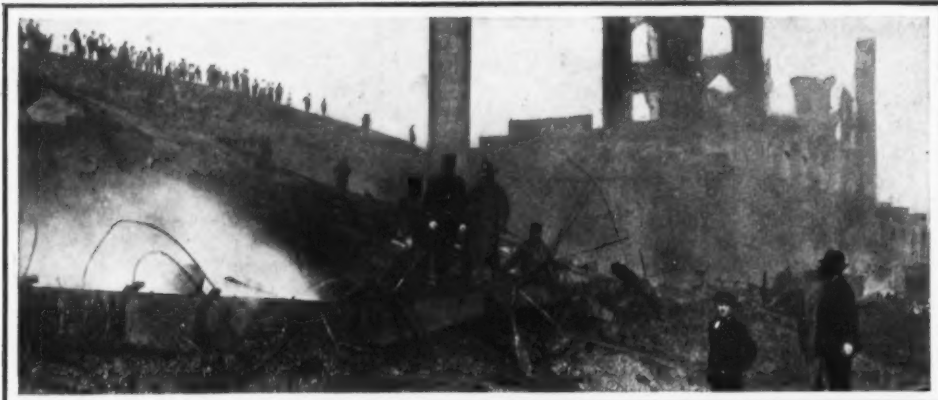
A TOKEN OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

President Taft and Andrew Carnegie planting the Tree of Peace during the dedication services of the magnificent new structure of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, on April 26th.—Harris & Ewing.



A FAMOUS MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Some of the noted foreign missionaries and the officers of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society photographed during the recent national convention in Cincinnati.—Schmidt.



A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF GRAIN GOING UP IN FLAMES.

On April 3d Omaha, Neb., experienced one of the most costly fires in the city's history. The great grain elevator, owned by the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Company and the Maney Mills Company, was burned to the ground.



FIRE WRECKS A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

On April 29th the Charlestown Steel Drawbridge, between Boston and Charlestown, Mass., was damaged by a \$250,000 fire. The flames were caused by crossed electric wires.—Jessie Brown.



THE LARGEST FLAG IN AMERICA.

Decorating the Cincinnati post-office in honor of the visit of President Taft to his home city on May 3d. Copyrighted by J. R. Schmidt.



A FIRE WHICH MADE TWO THOUSAND HOMELESS.

On April 23d a fire broke out in the city of Lake Charles, La. The conflagration swept over twenty blocks of the city, destroying several hundred buildings and resulting in a property loss estimated at about \$3,000,000.



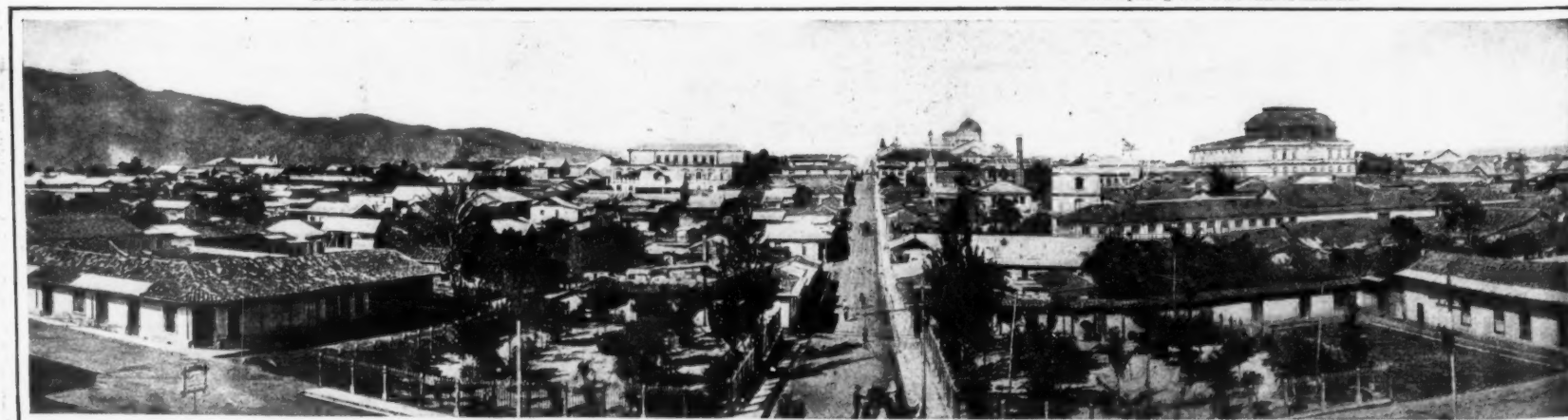
CELEBRATING CINCINNATI'S MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL.

President Taft on the rear platform of his special car greeting school children on his arrival at Cincinnati. The President made the journey to his native city to dedicate the heroic statue of Theodore Thomas, the first conductor of the Cincinnati music festival. A chorus of 1,100 voices greeted the President with "See the Conquering Hero Comes."—Schmidt.



THE END OF A NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

Deputy sheriffs breaking in the boathouse door to capture Clarence Wood, the youth who, after attacking a girl friend with a club, barricaded himself in a near-by boathouse at Carlstadt, N. J., and armed with a rifle fought off the police. After being held back for six hours, the authorities finally broke down the boathouse door only to find that young Wood had killed himself.



TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS CARTAGO, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF COSTA RICA.

On May 4th a terrific seismic movement almost annihilated the capital city of Costa Rica. More than a thousand persons perished under the falling buildings and hundreds died from their wounds and starvation. All the survivors of the disaster were made homeless. Over a \$25,000,000 property loss was reported. No Americans were among the victims of the catastrophe, according to official dispatches. Armed troops were hurried to the scene of the disaster to prevent looting, and aside from the excitement and terror among the survivors, perfect order prevailed. The first shock, which laid waste the city, occurred at ten minutes before seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. It came without warning and continued for about eighteen seconds. Almost immediately after the shock, clouds of black dust turned the city into the darkness of midnight. Friends and relatives searching for missing ones filled the night with their cries and lamentations. Every telegraph operator in the city was killed and aid was summoned from San Jose by runners.



SOUND—THE LOUD TIMBREL.

THE EXCITED POLITICIAN—"Now, what have you got to say to that? It's sound, ain't it?"

THE IMMOVABLE POLITICIAN—"Ah, that's what it is—only sound."

His Reference.

"Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?"

"Yes, your Honor; he was a man without blame, beloved and respected by everybody, pure in his thoughts"—

"Ah! you knew him very well?"

"No, your Honor; I copied that from his tombstone."



THE MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

HIS DAUGHTER—"Daddy, you were twenty-five when this was taken, weren't you? Why, you might have sat for it yesterday."

HER FATHER—"M'yes, your mother's own daughter, well, well, you'll find it on the table, I think."

HIS DAUGHTER—"Find what, Daddy darling?"

HER FATHER—"The check book, my own lamb."

His Wants.

"Here's a very pretty thing, sir. I can assure you it's very much worn."

"But, hang it! I don't want a thing very much worn. I want something that's quite new."



NOT A FLY FISHERMAN.

THE INTEMPERATE ANGLER (sitting on a railway bridge)—"No good fishin' from this bridge, too many shteam-barges about."

Hunyadi Janos
Natural Laxative Water
Quickly Relieves:
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Great Western Champagne
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTED
Of the Six American Champagnes Exhibited, Great Western was the Only One Awarded the Gold Medal at Paris Exposition, 1900.
Your Grocer or Dealer Can Supply You
Sold Everywhere
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.
Rheims, N. Y.
Oldest and Largest Champagne House in America

Learn How to Ride Horseback
I guarantee to teach any man, woman or child to become an expert rider by my direct, simple correspondence instruction. Learn to ride correctly as well as train horses for the saddle; teach your horse fancy gait and tricks. Many secrets never before disclosed. Twenty years' experience. Hundreds of successful students.
Write today for handsome prospectus, "Riding and Training the Saddle Horse." Free on request.
Prof. Jesse Berry, 422 Academy St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Remoh Gems
Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-30th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass.
\$7.20 SOLID GOLD RING 1 CARAT
\$6.75 SOLID GOLD STUD 1 CARAT
\$12.15 SOLID GOLD RING 1/2 CARAT
LADIES HIGH SET SOLITAIRE RING
SOLID GOLD SCREW STUD
SOLID GOLD RING HEAD FOUR SETTING
Any article sent on approval, prepaid, on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D., subject to examination upon receipt of \$6.00 to show good faith. Money back if not satisfactory. Write for catalog. It's free.
Remoh Jewelry Co. 467 N. B'way, St. Louis

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases
The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.
Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with the latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading sectional bookcases.
Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.
ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID \$1.00 PER SECTION AND UP
Send for Our New Catalogue No. 111 in which we illustrate the different grades from the neatly finished Solid Oak cases to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.
THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, New York
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—372 Broadway

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

DON'T say, "I want Summer Underwear," but say, "Give me B.V.D." It's the best-known mark on the best-made and coolest Summer Underwear.
This Red Woven Label
MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE
(TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)
must be on a garment, if it's a genuine B.V.D. We make no garments without it. Sold at shops, that aim to give their customers quality, and underwear satisfaction. Accept only the B.V.D. red woven label on
Loose Fitting
Coat Cut Undershirts, and Knee Length Drawers.
\$.50; \$1.00 and \$1.50 a garment.
THE B.V.D. COMPANY,
65 Worth Street, New York.

THE HOTEL PIERREPONT
West 32d Street and Broadway, New York
FIREPROOF, QUIET, REFINED and MODERN
European Plan
One Block from New Pennsylvania R.R. Terminal
The rates are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day for a single room and bath; \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day for two rooms and bath; \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day for three rooms and bath.
HARRY L. BROWN
of Hotel Victoria, Boston, and Islesboro Inn.

Missouri's Octogenarians.
IN THE town of Ashland, Mo., which boasts of about four hundred inhabitants, more than two per cent. of the people are beyond eighty years of age. The majority of these octogenarians are women. The oldest member of the colony is eighty-seven years old, and the youngest is eighty. One has never been married, while many of the others have been wed several times. Every one in Ashland is "Aunt Mary" or "Uncle Joe" or "Uncle Fred." In some cases the last names of the older inhabitants are entirely forgotten by their neighbors. Missouri has long been known for the fact that its inhabitants like it so well that a majority of them stay around longer than the dwellers in most of the other States.

Abandoned Farms Decreasing.

THE CRY of the "abandoned" farm has passed its climax. Willimantic used to be in the very center of Connecticut's abandoned-farm district, but, according to the Willimantic Journal, the pendulum has swung the other way, and real-estate dealers are unable to meet the demand. The New Haven Register says that other parts of the State are having the same experience, while similar reports come from other New England States. In like optimistic vein, the State commissioner of agriculture of New York is authority for the statement that the value of farm lands in New York State is rapidly increasing. In much of this movement there is a tendency toward fruit culture and the growing of expensive vegetables.

For Eastern fruit to compete successfully with the established reputation of the Pacific-coast product will require time, but eventually the superior flavor of Eastern fruits will give them the ascendancy, if Eastern growers but give proper attention to their culture and marketing. There is a field, too, for the abandoned farm in the ever-increasing demand for the production on a large scale of staple provisions near the large cities of the East. The New England farmer may have to pay somewhat higher wages than in some other sections, but this is offset by having right at his door the finest city markets in the country. The opportunity for successful farming in the East has not gone by, and the passing of the "abandoned" farm indicates that this fact is being appreciated.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$1 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.


NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

After Shaving

POND'S

EXTRACT



POND'S EXTRACT
OF
HAMAMELIS
The General Family Remedy

BRIEF DIRECTIONS.
For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises, or Sprains. Lay on a cloth wet with Extract, moisten it from time to time until relieved.
For Blind or Bleeding Piles. If external bathe with Extract. But take a teaspoonful three times a day. If internal, inject also a tablespoonful with an equal quantity of hot water night and morning.
For Catarrh of various Mucous Membranes. Read carefully directions in accompanying booklet.
For Lameness, Soreness, Stiffness, Cane Back. Bathe with the Extract, rubbing well.
For Ulcers, or Open Wounds. Apply often a dressing which should be saturated often as it dries.
For Toothache, Earache or Neuralgia. Rub the sore or painful part frequently, apply the Extract on cotton to the diseased tooth, or hold some of it in the mouth.
For Bells, Carbuncles, Glanders or Broken Bones. Soak the cloth saturated with Extract. For Bells apply on lint or cotton after each nursing.
For Eczema. Wet some cotton and place in ear.
For further directions, consult accompanying booklet.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 893.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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